The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3043. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

Important News from Fortress Monroe.

Intelligence Communicated by Deserters from the Rebel Camp.

Twelve Guns and a Force of Five Hundred Men at Sewell's Point.

Two Batteries Between Sewell's Point and Norfolk.

Fifteen Thousand Rebel Troops at Norfolk.

Plans of the Rebel Leaders, as Divulged by Howell Cobb.

The Entire North to be Subdued in Three Months.

The Reported Advance of Rebels from Yorktown.

ALL QUIET AT THE CAPITAL.

THOUSANDS OF TROOPS POURING IN DAILY.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 21.

The Navy Department has completed its comparison of the bids offered for the construction of the new gun-boats. Upon an examination of the bids, it is ascertained that such a disparity exists as to render it impossible to give out the building of the entire number wanted at prices within the limits fixed by the Department. It has, therefore, been determined to fix upon a standard price, and to invite contractors to build them at that sum. It is presumed that all wanted by the Government will be put afloat for the price fixed upon. It is a little remarkable that the highest prices asked are by Maine shipwrights. The proposals for the engines and boilers are more evenly adjusted, the average of prices being within the range fixed by the Department. It is probable that satisfactory bids have been made for the setting up of all the engines within the shortest space named in the requisitions of the Bureau of Construction.

Secretary SEWARD gives notice that hereafter no passports to leave the country, or to pass within the lines of the rebellion, signed by foreign Ministers or Consuls, will be good unless countersigned by the State Department. This notice is given to prevent the recurrence of such a circumstance as lately transpired at Boston, where a Prussian Consul, but an officer in the rebel army at Charleston, escaped from the country under the protection of a passport from Lord LYONS, notwithstanding he was known to be a bearer of dispatches from the rebels.

THE FOLDS OF THE ANACONDA.

The Government has authorized Ex-Congressman WRIGHT, of California, to raise a regiment of mounted men. They will be detailed for service in Arizona.

Of the four additional regiments authorized to be raised in Iowa, one is to be of cavalry and three of infantry. Two of these are to rendezvous at Burlington, and to be commanded by Cols. McDOWELL and WORTHINGTON. The third is to be commanded by Colonel G. M DODGE, and to rendezvous at Council Bluffs. The Cavalry Regiment is to be commanded by Col. FITZ HENRY WARREN. It is understood that these latter forces are to be engaged in Texas, in concert with the two regiments raised at Santa Fé, and in concert with the California Regiment sent into Arizona. Thus you will see the Anaconda is stretched out so as to encircle the rebellion from Norfolk to the confines of Mexico. When he draws in, he will have enfolded the entire mass of rebels.

THE PIRATES OF THE SAVANNAH.

Mr. FRANK LACEY BUXTON, who has to-day returned from Fortress Monroe, while in that vicinity visited the flag-ship *Minnesota*, on board of which were confined the pirates of the privateer *Savannah*. Mr. BUXTON was a resident of Charleston until after the capture of Fort Sumter, as the correspondent of the *Tribune*. While on board of the *Minnesota*, the pirate captain, THOS HARRISON BAKER, was brought into the cabin. He at once walked up to Mr. BUXTON, whom he recognized as a former resident of Charleston, and called him by name. BAKER is respectably connected in Charleston, being the brother of H. F. BAKER, of the firm of BAKER & STETSON, shipping merchants. The family were originally from Philadelphia. In answer to a remark made by Mr. BUXTON, that he was sorry to see him in such a position, BAKER said, "It will be a horrible war." He evinced no regret at his own course, and was apparently as determined in his hostility to the Government as ever. Two of the men captured on the *Savannah* assured Mr. BUXTON that they had been driven to piracy in the hope of obtaining food for their starving families, and that the poor men of Charleston were obliged to enter the army in order to get anything to eat. The pirate crew will be sent to New-York for trial and punishment.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Since the President's announcement that he was going to incubate the Message, and therefore would not be disturbed, there has been a great diminution in the number of office-seekers resident in Washington. The embargo is so strict that even they cannot enter "the presence."

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

By a special messenger, who returns this evening from Fortress Monroe, I have some intelligence of much importance. It appears that two men of Northern birth, who have resided for some years in Macon, Ga., and who were pressed into the ranks of the Macon volunteers serving in the Confederate army at Sewell's Point, succeeded yesterday morning in effecting their escape. Under the pretence of crab fishing, they borrowed a boat of an old negro, and after rounding the point leisurely, made straight for Fortress Monroe. Their object was evidently discovered, for a company was drawn up at the water's edge and ordered to fire They, however, were out of range. When within sight of the flagship *Minnesota*, being much exhausted, they hoisted a signal of distress. Commodore STRINGHAM immediately despatched a life-boat to their aid and received them on board his ship.

To the Commodore, and afterwards to Gen. BUTLER, at Fortress Monroe, they made statements at once useful and intesting.

It seems that the battery at Sewell's Point is composed of five Columbiads, six pieces of smaller bore, and three rifled cannon—in all fourteen guns. Between the point and Norfolk are two other batteries, formed of the stolen guns from the Navy-yard. At Sewell's Point there are five hundred men; at Norfolk fifteen thousand men—most of them now under orders for Richmond; and at intermediate point about two thousand. Amongst them are 1,500 South Carolinians, two full regiments from Louisiana, and one from Georgia. The three last have been so much dissatisfied with their treatment and probable destiny that HOWELL COBB, who has two sons in the Georgia regiment, was sent for from Richmond to address them. He bade them be of good courage, and pledged his word of honor that, within three months, the Confederate army would not only occupy Washington, but would have subdued the entire Union forces of the North.

The men, who are both natives of Massachusetts, and very intelligent, seem exceedingly anxious that the United States Government should prepare for a vigorous war, and state it as their deliberate conviction that, although there are thousands of men under arms who have no heart for the fight, yet that the rebel leaders will force them through a bloody war, and persist in their treason to the bitter end. They also say that the most exaggerated reports of the outrages committed upon women by Northern soldiers reach the rebel camps—these base fabrications acting as a stimulant upon the men. This is in keeping with the falsehoods of BEAUREGARD'S proclamation.

Gov. PICKENS has issued a proclamation forbidding any more South Carolina troops from leaving the Palmettodom. He expresses the belief that the Northern hordes contemplate an invasion of the sacred soil of South Carolina, *via* Charleston, and says that the first duty of South Carolinians is to the State. This is the legitimate beginning of the bitter end.

Beef is selling at Norfolk at fifty cents a pound, or "$10 a score," as my informant expressed it. Butter sells at $1 per pound.

When Georgia was electing Delegates to its Secession Convention, one entire Company of the Macon Volunteers—a regiment existing for years in the city of Macon—voted unanimously against the secession candidate. When the war commenced this company was sent to Pensacola, and made to work on the intrenchments, side by side with negroes. They were mostly men of Northern birth. This company is yet at Pensacola, virtually prisoners, while the remainder of the regiment is at Norfolk.

Seven nurses arrived at Fort Monroe on Wednesday. They came from Lowell, Mass.

Another fine regiment from Maine, the Fourth, arrived in town this morning.

BETHEL TO BE INQUIRED INTO.

Col. A. J. BUTLER, Aid to Gen. BUTLER, is here from Fort Monroe. A court of inquiry is authorized in reference to the Bethel affair, and Col. BUTLER is in town in regard to it.

TWENTY-TWO ADDITIONAL REGIMENTS.

Yesterday and to-day, authority has been given to raise twenty-two additional regiments, from different Stares—an aggregate of 20,000 volunteers, to be enlisted for the war. The parties who have interested themselves to bring out this large accession to our forces, have assured the Department that the majority of the troops for these regiments are now about ready to march.

The Second Connecticut, the First, and the two Ohio Regiments, under Gen. SCHENCK, are in the advance, on the other side of the river, towards Vienna. Two men were taken from among our pickets there yesterday.

REBELS AT FAIRFAX.

It is now said that Col. HARDEE is at or near Fairfax, with batteries and four hundred cavalry.

Letters received in this city from one of the middle counties of Kentucky represent in earnest terms that if the citizens there are driven from their present position of neutrality, there is a rapidly increasing disposition among them to stand by the Union, at any and all hazards. The real Secessionist tribe there are scarce, and the inclination of the people is decidedly in opposition to following in the wake of South Carolina, it is said.

NEW-YORK TROOPS.

The Eighteenth Albany Regiment arrived in the city last night. The Fourteenth, arrived yesterday, have gone into camp on Meridian Hill. The movements of troops on this side of the river, to-day, indicate no apprehensions of present trouble immediately around Washington.

Gen. SCHENCK has appointed DON PIATT, of Cincinnati, Commissary of his brigade, and WM. CHESBORO, of the New-York Seventh Regiment, Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Captain.

Two resignations of clerks in the Sixth Auditor's office occurred to-day, and one, a relative of "Extra Billy Smith," in the Treasury Department, all three declining to take the oath. Gov. CHASE is cleaning out the traitors with commendable dispatch.

CONSULS APPOINTED.

A number of Consuls were appointed to-day. Among them are Capt. WM. PORTER, of New-Orleans, Consul to Tripoli, and JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, of Virginia, to Callao. The latter represented Virginia in the Republican National Convention that nominated FREMONT.

A number of Senators have arrived in Washington. Among others, I notice ANDY JOHNSON of Tennessee, SUMNER of Massachusetts, COLLAMER of Vermont, and COWAN of Pennsylvania.

The contract given out without advertising, for the construction of six hundred cannon at one establishment, and of one form, is the subject of a sharp criticism. It seems remarkable and incomprehensible.

MRS. LINCOLN IN DANGER.

Mrs. LINCOLN and some friends came near being killed this afternoon. In company with Mrs. GRIMSLEY, Gen. WALBRIDGE and the two youngest sons of the President, she started to visit the different camps. Several of the different regiments had been visited, and the party were going to the head quarters of Gen. McDOWELL, at Arlington House. When a little distance from the camp of the Twenty-fifth New-York, the pole of the carriage broke, the horses became unmanageable, the driver was thrown off, and for a short time there was imminent danger of a serious catastrophe. Fortunately, the accident was witnessed by some members of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, who gallantly seized and stopped the horses, and thus rescued Mrs. LINCOLN and her friends from their perilous position.

For a wonder, we have gone through the day without an advance of the rebels, and without one of our Brigadier-Generals running brave men, at railroad speed, upon masked batteries. In this respect it has been a most eventful day of the campaign.

LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 21.

All was quiet on the Virginia side of the Potomac during last night, with the exception only that the stillness of the country was occasionally disturbed by the signal firing of the picket guards.

At the Army Head-quarters in Washington this morning, all is calm, affording a striking contrast to the active business operations of yesterday, Throughout last night and this morning the many Government teamsters have been engaged in hauling the necessary supplies for the troops, and the baggage of the constantly arriving military.

The thermometer stands now, (noon) at 102° in the shade.

Additional measures are to be consummated before awarding contracts for building gunboats under the recent advertisement of the Navy Department. A circular has been prepared, a copy to be sent to each of the 200 bidders, proposing to give $56,000 for a gunboat constructed in 70 days, $54,000 if in 90 days, and $50,000 if in 105 days, the entire number of boats being 25, of the class designated. If the acceptors exceed this number, then they are to draw lots, or otherwise decide as to whom the contracts shall be awarded.

HENRY B. TYLER, Lieutenant of the Marine Corps, recently arrested in New-York, was to day dismissed from the service.

The following general order has been issued from the Adjutant-General's office:

> The Captains and First Lieutenants belonging to old regiments of the army, whose appointment to the same grades in the new regiments raised in conformity with the President's Proclamation of May 3, 1861, is announced in General Orders No. 33, of June 18, are to be considered as having been transferred, and will accordingly be mustered in their new regiments and be borne upon the Army Register with the same date of rank, ordinary, held by them."

The Eighteenth New-York Regiment went into camp to-night, probably at Arlington.

Five regiments on this side of the Potomac are under orders to march at a moment's notice, thus indicating a preparation for sudden emergencies.

The First Massachusetts Regiment, of Boston, are camped midway between Georgetown and the Chain Bridge, and their pickets extend from the former point to the latter, a distance of three miles.

First Lieut. DAVID LEWIS, of the Metropolitan Rifles, of the District of Columbia Volunteers, was accidentally and fatally shot this morning at the Chain Bridge, by one of his comrades.

This afternoon, while Mrs. LINCOLN, Mrs. GRIMSLEY, and Gen. WALBRIDGE, with the President's two younger sons, were visiting the camps on the Virginia side, the tongue of the carriage broke and the horses became unmanageable. The driver was thrown from his seat, and but for the instant services rendered by a member of the Twenty-fifth New-York Regiment, which they had just left, the consequences to the party would in all probability have been serious.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, June 21.

It is exceedingly quiet here to-day; there is not even a rumor afloat. The weather is excessively hot, preventing all unnecessary excitement.

Reports from the outposts on the London Railroad, this evening, are of a peaceful character, except that a rebel flag can be seen floating by the pickets two miles outside the camps.

The Fairfax, Orange and Manassas roads are now looked to with more interest by your correspondent as secession pickets are reported to have approached at times as near as Georgus, about eight miles out. The danger of being removed to Richmond ahead of the army prevents a personal visit to inquire into the truth of this rumor!

ARMS FROM EUROPE.

EIGHT THOUSAND STAND BROUGHT BY THE BAVARIA

We learn on excellent authority that the *Bavaria*, recently arrived, brought 170 cases of arms, many of the boxes double the usual size. The number of arms is estimated at between 8,000 and 10,000 stand.

THE WHEELING CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

WHEELING, Friday, June 21.

The Convention, to-day, adopted an ordinance relating to the disbursements of the public revenues, and providing for the appointment of an Auditor, Treasurer, and Secretary of the Commonwealth. Also, an ordinance fixing the salaries of certain officers.

A resolution was offered and referred, recommending to the Federal authorities, the construction of a military road from Webster, on the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, southward to a suitable point in Southwestern Virginia.

A resolution was adopted, that a copy of the Declaration of Independence and signatures, be forwarded to the President of the United States.

The Convention adjourned over till Monday, to afford the Committee of Seventeen, time to perfect an ordinance for the organization of the State militia.

SOUTHERN ITEMS THROUGH LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, June 21.

The *Picayune*, of the 16th inst, says that there are parties now in New-Orleans who will undertake the capture of the steamer *Brooklyn* for $100,000.

The Mobile *Advertiser*, of the 16th inst., says that three plans have been suggested to the Council of Defence to sink or drive off the *Niagara* from Mobile Point. It adds: "The *Niagara* will be obliged to get out of the way of an iron battery that will soon be after her."

Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, in a message, recommends the passage of a law requiring payment to be made of all sums due from the State to all persons or the Government on terms of peace, and advises such a policy toward the citizens of the belligerent States as the rules of war justify. He recommends the issue of treasury notes to pay the expenses of the Provisional Government, to be receivable as currency.

MILITARY MATTERS IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Friday, June 21.

This afternoon, while Acting Sergeant BLOWERS, of Company B, Tenth Zouave Regiment, was drilling a squad of recruits and going through the motions of loading and firing, one of the muskets, which happened to be loaded, was discharged, the ball striking BLOWER under the eye, passing out the back of his head, killing him instantly. The deceased was about 25 years of age.

Much activity prevails in the Adjutant General's Department, and the preparation of regiments for departure goes on rapidly.

Cols. TAISBY'S and PHELPS' regiments are moved into the city from the camps. Col. LADUES' regiment is under marching orders.

Senator SPINOLA has been in the city urging the speedy equipment of Col. KERRIGAN'S regiment, and received assurances that no delay should occur.

Other regiments will be moved forward next week.

THE TROOPS AT ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, Friday, June 21.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment, Col. CHRISTIAN, left at 10 o'clock for Washington. Five regiments are now here, and will be mustered into the United States service for two years immediately. Uniforms for two regiments arrived to-day, and were distributed. They are fine looking, and superior to those furnished the other regiments which have left here.

THE MAINE STATE LOAN,

AUGUSTA, Friday, Me., June 21.

Offers for the Maine State Loan, from par to four per cent. premium, have been made largely in excess of the amount called for.

THE MEMBER FROM BALTIMORE.

We give below an extract from a letter received by a gentleman of this city, from his Baltimore correspondent, whom he indorses as a firm Union man, sound to the backbone on Republican principles, and as being, from his position, as thoroughly conversant with the local politics of Maryland, and as cognizant of the real sentiments of its most prominent leaders, as any man in the State:

> "You ask me with much anxiety, you say, with regard to the position of HENRY MAY. I can say to you that I am intimately acquainted with that gentleman. He detests secession, and has frequently spoken to me of JEFF. DAVIS, COBB, FLOYD and YANCEY as the most unmitigated scoundrels, personally as well as politically, that ever lived. As Chairman of the Douglas State Convention, Mr. MAY proclaimed, as his platform, the sentiment, '*The Union must be preserved;*' and, only a few days before the election, he said that the question at issue was no longer one of party, or of sectionalism, but of nationality. Every man now, he continued, must either be loyal or disloyal. "As for myself, *I am loyal*." While, however, he claims to be thoroughly devoted to the Union, he nevertheless hesitates about the propriety of pledging himself to sustain the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN in all that it may hereafter decide upon with relation to the South. He will stand in Congress on the same platform with CRITTENDEN.
>
> With regard to the secession serenade which Mr. MAY received on the night of his election, and about which so much has been said in the newspapers, the facts are these: A party of Secessionists, it is true, did stop in front of Mr. MAY'S house on the night in question, and they did on that occasion sing the popular song of 'Dixie.' But it is equally true that, after they had gotten through, Mr. MAY gave them a significant rebuke, telling the crowd that he thought the *air* of their song was very pretty, but that his favorite song was the Star Spangled Banner."

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

THE REBELS ADVANCING FROM YORKTOWN

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, June 20.

Within a few hours there has been a rumor of a large secession force advancing upon Fortress Monroe from the direction of Yorktown. An important reconnoissance toward Great Bethel was, therefore, made this morning under the direction of Capt. SMITH, U. S. A.

MAX WEBBER'S regiment of German Turners, with a company of regulars in charge of two pieces of artillery, left Hampton six hours ago, and have not yet been heard from. Col. TOWNSEND'S regiment remains at Hampton as a reserve.

Our Picket Guard, near Little Bethel, was yesterday driven in by the rebels. *Tetes du pout* are being formed on Hampton Creek preparatory to rebuilding the bridge.

Two persons came in this morning, representing themselves to be deserters from Sewell's Point, but I learn from Gen. BUTLER that their statements were so contradictory that he was obliged to send them to the guard house as spies.

It is said that the rebels are erecting strong masked batteries opposite the Rip-Raps.

Since the successful experiment with SAWYER'S gun near Sewell's Point, important events are expected at that place.

Complete returns of the killed and wounded at Great Bethel have not yet been made, nor ever will be.

The carelessness and inefficiency of many of our volunteer officers is inexcusable.

A flag of truce came down to Hampton a few days ago to arrange for an exchange of prisoners, of whom we have four, one soldier and three civilians, taken with guns in their hands.

From ten to twenty citizens come in daily from the vicinity to take the oath of allegiance.

The *Minnesota* arrived yesterday from Charleston with sixteen of the prisoners belonging to the rebel privateer *Savannah*.

The sloop-of-war *Jamestown* sailed southward last night.

A flag of truce goes to Norfolk this evening to convey thither several persons just returning from abroad.

The sloop-of-war *Vandalia* sailed two days ago.

Besides the *Cumberland* and *Harriet Lane*, there are several gunboats in the vicinity.

Numerous friends of Hon. JOSEPH SEGAR at Old Point, are pained to see him charged by some Northern correspondents with joining the secession ranks. The officers at Fortress Monroe know too well his sentiments to credit such reports. He has been universally respected by them for his strong Union views, and the desolation which now overhangs his estate near Hampton is what he ever predicted as the result of secession. His conduct did much to enhance the loyalty of the United States officers here, not one of whom have resigned, though Louisiana, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia are represented among them.

A large number of nurses arrived from Baltimore this morning.

THE LATE MAJOR WINTHROP.

REMOVAL OF HIS REMAINS TO NEW-HAVEN.

The remains of Major WINTHROP, which have been lying under guard at the Seventh Regiment Armory, were yesterday removed to New-Haven for final interment. Shortly before 9 o'clock the doors of the Armory were thrown open, and the large room of the Armory was soon filled by citizens and soldiers to the number of two thousand. Among those present were noticed Brig-Gen. HALL and a portion of his staff, Lieut. YELVERTON, of Col. DURYEE'S Regiment, Capt. MYERS, of Gen. BUTLER'S staff, who acted as one of the pall-bearers, and other distinguished military men. The ceremonies were brief but impressive. Four companies of the Seventh Regiment, viz., the First, Sixth, Seventh and Ninth paraded as a guard of honor, while a detachment of Company I were specially detailed in charge of the body. The Regiment being drawn up, the remains were brought in enclosed in a metallic case, on which was a plate with a simple inscription, giving the name and age of deceased. Rev. Mr. WESTON, the Chaplain of the regiment, preceded the body, reading the opening Scriptures, followed by the pall-bearers. The full Burial Service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was then performed, after which the coffin was placed upon a howitzer-carriage, which was covered with a black velvet pall, trimmed with evergreens, and over which was thrown the American flag. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers:

Major SHALER, Brevet-Col. SHUMWAY, Capt. PRICE, Capt. FARRAR, Surgeon CHEESEMAN, and Capt. MYERS.

The *cortège* moved up Broadway in funeral order, preceded by the regimental band, the hearse being drawn by a guard of honor from Company I. It passed through Fourteenth-street to Fifth-avenue, thence through Twenty-third street to Madison-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street. Here the hearse was passed before the regiment, which presented arms, and the coffin was then placed in the car, prepared for it, two brothers of the deceased taking charge of the remains. The regiment then returned to the armory and was dismissed.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Friday, June 21.

The funeral of Major WINTHROP, this afternoon, was attended by a procession of over 1,000 persons, including the veteran Grays, Governor's Foot Guard, Emmett Guards, Russell's School Battalion, National Blues, officers of the Horse Guards, City Government, Yale Students, &c. The hearse was draped in an American flag. During the passage of the procession up Chapel-street, the bells were tolled and cannon fired. The flags throughout the City were at half mast, and many of the stores on Chapel-street were draped in mourning.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The following note explains itself:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

> Will the New-York Press remind the ladies of our country that soldiers of the Regular Army serve under the sun, and are subject to the same privations as Volunteers? Havelocks, rough saddle cloths, and many other things have been distributed plentifully among irregular troops, but the United States Infantry and Cavalry are left to the overworked ability of contractors. Thus far in the war the regular has not retreated once. Every soldier in the Department of the East is as willing to die for the old flag as a man can be, and his heart is troubled to think that he is comparatively forgotten by those for whom he is working in the field.

The recall of the regular infantry from Chambersburgh to the seat of immediate war, has been made in compliance with the determination of the Commander-in-Chief, alluded to some time since, to keep United States troops in the van of the hostile army, when practicable. It is understood that the eight companies (570 strong) of infantry, which reached the National Capital on Thursday night, will take a front position in the field, supported by the Second Cavalry, that lately distinguished itself so well. Lieut. TOMKINS, of the latter regiment, is not to be court-martialed, his unordered movement having been excused, but not approved of.

The name of Capt. ROBERT RANSOM has been blotted from the books of the army, that officer's resignation having just reached the Department from the Colorado. He is a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of West Point. He has pledged his word of honor, in private, not to serve against the American flag.

The armament of the gun-boats at Cincinnati has been decided on. It is as follows: Each will have eleven guns, of which three will be on each side, forward of the water-wheels; two bow guns; two quarter guns, abaft the wheels, and one stern-chaser gun. Some of the pieces will be 12-inch columbiads. The decks will be always "clear for action."

A detachment of United States troops arrived here yesterday from Rochester. They are men recently enlisted, and were sent over to Fort Columbus to be drilled and added to the force under orders to leave here for Washington in a few days. Affairs generally on Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton were dull yesterday. Rifling columbiads still occupies the ordnance officer, and a few pieces of ordnance have been shipped for Florida.

The United States steam gunboat *Quaker City*, 4, came over to the Navy-yard yesterday, having been repaired in dock at Pier No. 4, North River. Her crew were transferred back to her from the *North Carolina*. It has been increased by a few men. The storeship *Supply*, 1, has hauled into the wharf from the stream, and been vacated by her ship's company, who go on board the receiving-ship until she is refitted and repaired. The *Roanoke*, 44, will lay off the yard, and probably off the Battery a few days that her men may "learn the ropes" before going out on the ocean. Yesterday being pay-day, a disbursement was made at the Navy-yard. The expense of labor is now probably $80,000 a month, exclusive of officers' wages.

The sailing-frigate *St. Lawrence*, 50, the last flag-ship of the Brazil Squadron, went into commission at Philadelphia, and took on board a crew of 500 blue jackets and 50 marines, rank and file. She will haul into the stream to day, to await sailing orders from Washington. Annexed is a list of her officers:

Captain, H. G. Purviance; First Lieutenant John Downs; Second Lieutenant, James H. Gillis; Acting Master, H. F Picking; Surgeon, Robert Woodworth; Assistant Surgeon, Joseph Quinn; Lieutenant Marines, James Lewis; Acting Midshipmen, C. S. Cotton, F. J. Naile; F. Pearson. G. W. Wood, C. N. Tracey, P. W. Lowry, H T. French, H. B Ramsey; Pay Clerk, Benj. Duffield; Boatswain, John A. Briscoe; Acting Gunner, L. R. Ellis; Sail-maker, Lewis Rogers; Captain's Clerk, P. E. Chappale; Lieutenant, Wm. C. West; Acting Master, G. L. Allyer; Acting Master, —— Hardy.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

LETTER FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

THE FLIGHT OF GOVERNOR JACKSON AND THE PURSUIT BY GENERAL LYON — COLONEL BOERNSTEIN'S OCCUPATION OF THE CAPITAL, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, June 18, 1861.

I am thus far on my way in quest of the region containing the man now familiarly known in Missouri as "CLAIB. JACKSON." As the chase is a "stern chase, which, in nautical language is proverbially a long one, I may as well improve one enforced breathing spell, to give you some items of my trip thus far.

You are aware that the recent brilliant tactics of Gov. JACKSON have produced consequences of great inconvenience, not only to those directly interested in following his footsteps, with a view to his capture, but to such curious peripatetics as join the chase for the purpose of adding to the general information of current events. The destruction of the bridges over the Gasconade and Osage rivers was as complete an interruption of the railroad communication between St. Louis and Jefferson City as though the whole road between those streams had been destroyed.

En passant, I find that the official Goth has also burned those between the capital and the western end of the road—a feat which is even harder to justify than the other. But, after making at St Louis all the inquiries likely to result in useful knowledge in regard to communications with the seat of war, I found the only feasible plan to be to take the Sunday morning train to Herman, where the railroad strikes the river, and there trust Providence for a boat. This was accordingly done; and at 8:20 A. M., I left that city, in company with a fellow-Bohemian, intent on the same purposes as myself.

The ride was agreeable; after two weeks of the intense heat and monotonous life of Cairo, I may say it was delightful. The country west of St. Louis is as diversified and pleasing as any in the Great Valley, and it has been improved for country residences and market gardens in a manner quite tasteful for a region so new. Not the least piquant feature, however, was the presence at many of the stations we passed, of files of soldiers drawn up in military order, and showing that the heat of action in our army authorities, has not abated the virtue of precaution. I was glad to notice, too, that these soldiers were not always Germans, for several of the points were guarded by native militiamen, who, though not as well armed and disciplined as the Dutch, and entirely destitute of uniforms, still were resolute-looking men, and evidently meant what they had undertaken.

We arrived at Herman about 12½ o'clock, having passed in sight of the *War Eagle* steamer on our way, and rejoicing in the assurance of a speedy advance. We found this town alive with loyalty, as what place is not where the "blessed Dutch" hold control? Several American flags were flying, and some "lying around loose." Instantly the air was stirred by the trill of a bugle; and I saw a company of men in military costume march down to the levee, and, after some manœuvring, deposit their arms on the ground, as though preparing to await the expected boat. This proved to be the case; they were a squad of Sappers and Miners, forty-nine in all, under the command of Capt. FOSTER, an old Swedish officer, and were going up to Jefferson to repair the bridges on the railroad. The uniform was a gray blouse, trimmed with yellow, and pants with a yellow stripe down the legs; and each man carried a Sharp's carbine, a short sword, a canteen, haversack, blanket, cartridge-box, and rations for eight days. Their broad chests and sturdy frames gave assurance of efficiency, as did their manners of courage and good discipline.

While waiting for the boat, we were treated with a bit of a *row*. A fire eater from across the river, who chanced some way to be there, saw fit to indulge some remarks not complimentary to the Government, in which the phrase "damned Dutch" was offensively conspicuous. This, of course, was not the best preliminary to an amicable subsequence; and a stumpy Teuton, about five feet high, pitched in with fists to avenge the insult offered to his nationality. The conduct of the crowd was most praiseworthy; they interfered at once in the interests of peace; the "belligerent powers" were separated without damage, and the "secesher" trotted off to some place of safety, where his bones would not be held responsible for the vagrancy of his tongue.

The *War Eagle* arrived about 4 o'clock, and received all on board who chose to go. Among the passengers were my military friends, the bridge-menders, who took their station on the hurricane-deck, and incontinently went into camp. As the boat put off, they were greeted with prolonged and repeated cheers from the population of Herman, who, to the number of several hundred men, women and children, forming a crowd of variegated and picturesque appearance, had congregated on the levee to see them off.

We arrived at Jefferson this morning at 8 o'clock, having accomplished forty miles in about fifteen hours. The trip was remarkable for nothing excepting the profound quiet that seems to reign in the midst of revolution and war. There may have been—undoubtedly were—on the boats some men of disloyal sentiments; but if so, they certainly possess the virtue of prudence to a remarkable extent, for not a syllable was heard that would indicate any feeling of the sort. This may have been owing in part to the presence on board of Major RAWLINGS, the United States Marshal for this portion of Missouri, a man who mingles urbanity and good nature with fearlessness and energy, and with whom the disaffected seem in no way disposed to trifle. It was a matter of curiosity to see, in the Major's company, the somewhat noted KIRK ANDERSON, formerly editor of the Utah *Valley Sun*, and who is a Southern man in all his instincts and feelings, but who is a personal friend of the Major's, and has a sort of notion that it is a good thing to have a friend on that side of the house. In fact, I notice that the national troubles, now driven to the verge of war in this State, in many instances fail to disturb the relations of personal friendship between parties opposed in sentiments, and the bitterest partisans often still remain ardently attached as friends. I trust this fact may serve to mitigate the horrors that so generally attend the conflicts of civil strife.

Arrived at Jefferson, we learned that the "grand Army" had escaped us, just as CLAIB. JACKSON escaped them. LYON and BLAIR, and their command, embarked, at 2 o'clock, yesterday, for Booneville, leaving Col. BOERNSTEIN in command here with five hundred of his regiment. They go well supplied with a siege-train and ammunition; and, if JACKSON "makes a stand" at Booneville, as his friends say he will, you may depend upon it that "somebody" will get hurt. When he left here, JACKSON had less than twenty-five hundred men in all, badly armed, and worse disciplined; and he cannot gather force enough above to successfully meet the troops marching upon him in all directions. The great fear is, that he will run again, striving to make a conjunction with McCULLOCH, in the southern part of the State but troops have been dispatched from St. Louis to cut off any such movement. In fact, it looks as though he were in a *cul-de-sac*, with Kansas on the open side! A bad outlook for a border ruffian!

A little after our arrival, we saw a column of men marching down to the landing, which was some distance below the main levee—now unapproachable on account of sand bars. It proved to be the "army of occupation," commanded by Col. BOERNSTEIN in person. R. and myself immediately made his acquaintance, on a business basis, and found him a man of intelligence and promptness, and, with his five hundred men, *quartered in the State House*, evidently "master of the situation." From him, in this and subsequent interviews, we found that the progress of the *War Eagle* was likely to be uncertain, and that the *D. A. January* would be up with troops during the day, and would probably go through to the fleet, and, acting on this theory, we concluded to await the better chance, and are now industriously executing this policy of masterly inactivity at the "public," known as the Jefferson House, which is distinguished as being the Union Hotel of the place.

If it seemed wonderful to me in May, to see the Capitol in Washington occupied as barracks and fortress, it seems now decidedly odd to witness the same use made of the State House here; particularly as the garrison are those hated Dutch whom the traitors of Missouri daily devote, in curses of wonderful pungency and variety, to the lowest of traditional depths; and these, too, commanded by that execrated BOERNSTEIN, for whom, in their profane devotions, they reserve the very choicest and most sulphurous niche of the whole infernal domain. I recollect vividly the time when to utter Free State sentiments in this city was to invite a coat of tar, perhaps a hempen collar; and I remember, too, that the river was then a Border Ruffian thoroughfare, and steamboats were kept "sound on the goose" by cannon planted on the shore. Verily those who sowed the wind are now in a fair way to reap the whirlwind.

The feeling, however, is less rancorous than I had expected; and treason here has not the intense spirit that it manifested further South. In fact, secession in this State *comes down* with a good grace when it finds itself overmatched. Some little incidents I have heard, which prove that this good-humored philosophy is a fact. The *Platte Valley* steamer was recently brought to, by the guns of the St. Louis Arsenal, with a load of traitors and contraband. The first shot, a blank cartridge, produced no effect. The next was a shell, which was made to explode a little beyond the boat; and this also was disregarded. The third, a large ball, passed just above her deck, between the chimneys and the wheel house, and had the effect to set the bell ringing and the whistle screaming, which signals of acquiescence were continued till the boat reached the landing! "Way, Sir, said the Captain to the gunner, "did you mean to sink me?" "Certainly," was the cool reply; "I am ordered to fire one harmless shot at least; I gave you the benefit of two, and aimed the third at your engine; but the gun was ranged a little too high. I did not want to hit your boilers and scald you all to death; but the next time, I shall sink you at the second shot!" "For God's sake, don't trouble yourself," replied the Captain, "*just send a small boy down to tap a drum* whenever you want me, and I'll come to at once."

I heard a man say, yesterday, that latterly he had a great respect for the Dutch. "Why, bless you," said he, "I never meet a Dutchman now without taking off my hat!"

Maj. RAWLINGS tells an anecdote in the same vein of a prominent secession lawyer of St. Louis. "Major," said he, lately, "I am a choleric man, and I find it won't do. I am getting to have a profound respect for Minié bullets. Won't you do me the favor to get me one; and whenever I find my temper rising against the Dutch, I will put my hand in my pocket and *feel the bullet*, and that will cool me off!" The Major got the bullet for him, and the effect seems to be equal to the expectation. Certainly it *is* better to have one in the pocket than in the body, if the effect on one's loyalty is just the same.

I think there is no doubt but that there has been a fight at Independence, resulting, after a first repulse of the Federal troops, in their successful capture of the town, and the death of the rebel colonel.

Col. BOERNSTEIN, the commander of the force now in occupation here, I judge to be fully competent to discharge the duties of his responsible position. It seems a singular fact, that he should undertake to hold the place with five hundred men, in the very heart of the Border-Ruffian State. But the fact proves another, namely, that the treason of Missouri has not the depth that has appeared from the demonstrations made. I think that a large majority of the people are loyal; though it is the quiet, undemonstrative class, while the traitors are bold and noisy, and are generally the men who hold the offices and speak for the masses. Since the departure of JACKSON and his clique, Jefferson City has been as quiet as any town in the State. And now, citizens are coming in all the time, and enrolling their names in the lists of loyal Home Guards, for the protection of the place and the Government. Not only are they largely organizing these guards here, but the movement is general throughout the State. Men present themselves to Col. BOERNSTEIN at all hours during the day, from remote counties, asking for authority and arms. The former he can give; the latter he cannot. While in his office, to-day, three men came in from Boone county, who were sworn, and one of them authorized to raise a company in his neighborhood.

Col. COOK, in Benton county, is known to have a thousand strong, all organized and ready for action. Their arms are the old pattern, but as good as the rebels have.

Col. BOERNSTEIN heard to-day of a desperado being in town from Clark township, who has had a company of Disunionists known as "The Tigers." "If anybodies vill make ze affidavit," said the Colonel, "I vill arrest him if he izh a tiger. I don't believe in tigers; zey d——d humbugs!" The plan in Missouri is to arrest the ringleaders, organize the Union men, and arm them as far as possible. From what I can see now, it will take no long campaign to put secession in this State thoroughly under the ban of public sentiment.

We know nothing yet of Gen. LYON'S expedition. Five miles below Booneville the rebels have a battery on the river, and Lexington, above, is well supplied with cannon to prevent the passage of steamers down. For a long way below Booneville the shore is exceedingly bluffy, and it will be difficult for our troops to land and get out to the roads. Still, they know their work, and you may depend that they will do it.

Some one inquired to-day of Col. BOERNSTEIN how long he should remain here. "I don't know," he replied with a French shrug of the shoulder; "perhaps a year; so long as de Governor chooses to stay away; I am Governor now, you see, 'till he come back!" His notions of freedom of speech and the Press, he expressed freely, like this: All people zall speak vot dey tink—write vot dey pleazhe, and be free to do anytink dey pleazhe—*only dey shall speak and write no treason!*" I commend this view to the Government officials in general.

J. M. W.

DANGER IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A gentleman who has been prominent in the recent movements in Western Virginia writes:

> "Tell the people in New York that to hold Western Virginia is a matter of patriotism. We have excellent material for soldiers here, but it is very raw. Government is so slow in its movements that I have taken hold with my own funds for the sake of the Union.
>
> Gov. WISE and FLOYD are both stumping Kanawha Valley. The people are rising in answer to their appeals."

THE NATIONAL HYMN.

The Committee on the National Hymn announce that the time for the reception of manuscripts by them has expired, and that no more will be admitted to competition. The number already in their hands is *over eleven hundred and fifty*. The public will see at once that the examination and comparison of such a mass of manuscript matter must be a work of some time. The Committee, therefore, ask the indulgence of those who are interested in this subject; and they take this opportunity of saying to contributors that the first announcement of their decision will be made publicly, and that personal inquiry upon that subject will be entirely in vain.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Sec'ry.

NEW YORK, June 21.

THE CONFEDERATE CABINET.

The Richmond *Whig* of June 4 says:

> "The first meeting of the Cabinet of the Confederate States of America took place yesterday at an apartment in the Custom house."

[*For Additional Rebellion News, see Fifth and Eighth Pages.*]

FROM PARIS.

The American Question in France and England—The Tactics of the London Times—Motley the Historian—Cassius M. Clay—Real Sentiments of the British People.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Friday, June 7, 1861.

The "American question" has so completely taken the place in the people's attention of the "Italian question," and the "Turkish question" and, in fact, of all other "questions," that it has formed the main topic of conversation in England during the last four months, and I need hardly say that the interest in it is heightened by the arrival of every mail. During most of that period I have done little else than watch the tendency of public opinion with regard to what is going on in America, and a few words about it just now may not come amiss. Considering what the relations of Great Britain are with both North and South, the conclusions at which she arrives with regard to your struggle and its results are of undeniable interest but it is exceedingly desirable that you should neither mistake them, nor overrate their value.

From present appearances, I am greatly afraid American journalists and statesmen are in danger of committing the old error, not only of caring too much about what England thinks, but of letting their anxiety about it be seen. As long as the utterances of the London *Times* are received as the most reliable expression of the sentiments of the English Government and people, no mistake could be more unfortunate, for, with all its great qualities, the *Times* is notorious for the delight it experiences in touching both men and nations on any raw spot which it once succeeds in establishing in their hides. Let it once perceive that either its doubts, or its sneers, or its opposition, in the least aggravate you, and you may count with certainty upon being "poked up" by it, with every circumstance of irritation, at least twice a week, as long as the war lasts. It has taken up a position for the present with reference to your contest with the South and its results, and you may rely upon it, that nothing but decided successes in the field, on the part of the North, will drive it out of it. You know by this time that this position is one of all but decided hostility to the North, masked under loud protestations of a love of peace and horror of bloodshed. What these protestations are worth, those who remember the earnestness with which it recommended a policy of sweeping and even vengeful repression towards the Indian insurgents, find no difficulty in calculating. But let me add, that this hostility, as far as it is of any importance, is mainly due to the policy pursued by the Federal Government in the first three months of secession. The painful effects produced by its corruption, indecision, feebleness, and pusillanimity upon all friends of America in Europe, and upon all believers in Democracy, during the early part of this year, I can scarcely describe to you, and the effect in England was to convince everybody that the disruption of the Union was an accomplished fact; that the supply of cotton was safe, and that the North would itself be split into half a dozen fragments before the close of the year. You know how easily people are reconciled to a result which promises to spare them possible suffering and inconvenience. Even the Anti-Slavery Party was satisfied; the men who love "strong Governments" were seized with admiration of the steady and unfaltering energy with which the South prepared for war, while offering peace, and the Tory aristocracy were delighted by the supposed failure of Republican institutions in the North. The *Times* would not have been the *Times* if it did not stand by the party which seemed likely to come best out of the fray. You must not forget how mercilessly it dealt with the Hungarians in 1849, though they were simply asserting the constitutional rights which it now supports them in maintaining, the scale having in the interval, partly owing to their own constancy, and partly to the course of events in Italy, been turned in their favor. It was one of the most scathing denunciators of RICHARD COBDEN and his free-trade theories until the very year before the Corn laws were repealed, and the solemnity with which it warned VICTOR EMANUEL and CAVOUR to keep quiet in 1859, and trust to Providence for the liberation of Italy, is fresh in the recollection of most of your readers. As it is now one of the most ardent of free-traders, and one of the warmest eulogists of CAVOUR and his policy, you will see abundant reason not to be disheartened by the paternal warnings which it will send you every week for some time to come against the course you are pursuing.

Mr. MOTLEY, the historian, has contributed two able papers to its columns on the legal aspects of the controversy, and he makes it a case for the North which everybody admits to be unanswerable. The only reply which the *Times* finds to his arguments, is that the matter has passed out of the domain of legal discussion, and now awaits the arbitrament of the sword, and that as a matter of policy, it were better the sword should not decide it. If this means anything, it means not only that successful rebellion is justifiable, but that a rebellion has only to be formidable to entitle it to the honors of a revolution. However, whether the Federal Government has or has not been wise in resorting to arms, it is now sheer folly to discuss. The appeal has been made, and in making it, it has exercised the first and commonest right of every Government, without which no Government can possibly exist—the right of protecting itself by force. What it is now of importance that the American public should remember, is that Europe, as well as posterity, will judge the victors in this conflict, not by abstract rules of expediency, but by the result. If you conquer the South, retake the forts, put down the rebel Government, and make secession henceforth an impossibility, every man in France and England will say you have the right on your side, and the *Times* will lead the way in applauding you. If you are beaten, no censure will be too strong for your wickedness and inhumanity. Whenever fighting begins, there are no arguments have any weight, except shot and shell; and the only way now left open to you to prove to the world that you have a legal and moral right to thrash the South into obedience, is by doing it. All those in England who now doubt the validity of your claim to the allegiance of the seceded States, have been led to do so mainly by your apparent unwillingness or inability to enforce it.

Mr. CASSIUS CLAY, while passing through London on his way to his post, addressed a letter to the *Times*, in defence of the North, which was characterized by his usual fire, but was lacking both in power and discretion, and all friends of the cause here are sorry he wrote it. His arguments, so far as he used any, were better adapted to a sympathizing audience, than a hostile or indifferent one, and the letter wound up with something very like a threat directed against England, in case she withheld her support from the North. The result was simply a sneering reply, and Mr. CLAY has been foolish enough to make a very violent rejoinder in a speech at an American breakfast in this city on Wednesday morning. All this is, to say the least, in very bad taste. The United States is not in such straits that her Ministers need go a begging for the sympathy of foreign nations, and still less need beg it through the newspapers. This sort of thing may as well be left to the rebels. The United States have been too long before the world for it to be necessary for her to make out a formal statement of their claims, upon either the respect or sympathy of mankind.

Besides all this, there is something very boyish as well as very irritating in holding the whole British people responsible for the opinions of the *Times*. The vast majority of the Press is as decided as it is possible to be, in favor of the North, and this is not only true of the country papers, but those of London. The *Globe*, the *Herald*, the *Daily News* and the Manchester *Guardian and Spectator*, have been almost as earnest and as vigilant as you have yourself in exposing the knavery which has presided at the hatching of the great Southern conspiracy, and predicting the triumph of the Government. The masses, as well as the religious public, have, of course, not a particle of sympathy with a political organization in which the laborer is to be owned; and it is ridiculous for anybody to insinuate that they can ever be got to have any such feeling. But that the feeling of sympathy with the North, even amongst these classes was impaired, at the outset by the Morrill tariff, there is no denying. Business has been seriously depressed in many of the manufacturing districts, and large numbers of persons consequently thrown out of employment, owing to that measure. It would have been received with equanimity, or at least with resignation, if it had been regarded as a deliberate expression of the national policy on the subject of protection. But passed as it was, in hot haste, the moment a majority was secured in its favor, by the withdrawal of the Secessionists, it has been generally looked on as an electioneeing trick, performed by the Republicans in fulfillment of a bargain with the Pennsylvania manufacturers. You will remember that on this point I am narrating, not arguing.

The only section of the community decidedly hostile to the North is one that has always been so, and will always remain so. I mean the old tory aristocracy of whom CROKER and the *Quarterly Review* were the mouth-piece in the halcyon days of that ponderous periodical. Thirty years ago it devoted four articles a year to depreciation and abuse of everything American. Your success in both arts and arms have driven it into sulky silence, but the old feeling of dislike remains. Its party dislikes everything about you, your form of government, your laws, your franchises, your cheap Press, your freedom of manners, your property laws, and what not. You personify all that it abhors in politics and society. It is generally believed that it has influenced the *Times* in its estimate of your difficulties, and of course it finds a fair representation in the House of Commons. It is under its inspiration that Mr. GREGORY valorously persists in calling for an immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy. It is not likely to exercise any serious influence on the quarrel beyond irritating you, but this, I fear, it will continue to do.

On the other hand, the cotton men of Manchester, strange as it may seem, are generally favorable to the North. The present complications, serious as they are, are less to be dreaded in their eyes than a continuance of the state of things which for so many years has rendered the South a volcano. As long as Slavery is what it is, and the planters are as wild and reckless in their political views and aims, as they glory in being forever revolving schemes of foreign conquest and aggrandizement, which a community of ten times their size could not entertain with safety, so long will "the supply of cotton" be precarious. What Manchester most needs in America is a strong and safe political and social organization in the cotton districts, and this the North alone can guarantee. That this feeling is not unanimous, I do not deny, but it is that of the majority.

The South has been placed, in spite of your anger, in an awkward predicament by their recognition by the British as "belligerents." It was, under the circumstances, a cruel kindness. If they are belligerents, your right to blockade their ports is incontestible. If they are only rebels, your position is still stronger. So it looks as if they were not about to receive as much aid and comfort from their British customers as they calculated upon.

Let me say in conclusion, that amongst intelligent people in England, the question which the South is so fond of answering, "Can you conquer the seceeding States?" is not considered of serious importance. Whether you can or not, your duty to fight is not less clear, because you owe it to the remainder of the Union. If you were now to acknowledge that States might secede when they please, the bond between those that remain would be virtually broken. You would be guilty of as great an absurdity as if you enacted laws without attaching any penalty to their violation. The penalty of secession is, and should remain, civil war; bloody, disastrous, if you will, but it is the only effectual one. It may not result in the reformation of the criminal—penalties rarely do—but it will answer the no less useful purpose of furnishing a warning to those whose passions and ambition have not yet carried them outside the law.

GREGORY's motion comes up on Friday, and I am in hopes the debate will rouse the public into speaking out on this question. Of their real sentiments I beg you will entertain no doubt.

E. L. G.

Appointments in the Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 15th, you inform the public that there is a petition in private circulation, among officers of the Army, "praying that the practice of exalting uneducated military men above old officers be discontinued."

The Army-officers are certainly justified—nay, more, they are acting for the public good, in endeavoring to have a practice stopped which, if persisted in, must destroy the efficiency of our Army in the higher grades, as a similar practice has already injured the efficiency of the lowest commissioned grades, and the Army at large. But, as in the latter case, the interest of no officer was injured, no voice was raised against it; those who suffered had not sufficient influence to make known their grievances.

The practice of appointing civilians to lieutenancies has been followed to a great extent, even *after* the passage of the act of August 4, 1864, which empowers the President to fill vacancies in the lowest grades of commissioned officers, by non-commissioned officers, (one-fourth of the annual vacancies, Gen. Order No. 17, of 1854.) During the six years after the passage of said act, up to May 22, 1861, *thirteen* non-commissioned officers have received appointments as second lieutenants, whereas, if the law and regulation had been strictly followed, the number of such appointments, at the average of annual vacancies, in time of peace, would have been *seventy-two*.

Now, who is to blame for that?

Commanders of companies are required to recommend such non-commissioned officers as, by education are qualified for, and by good conduct deserve the position of commissioned officers. Company commanders, therefore, with few exceptions, have not availed themselves of the privilege of recommending candidates, granted them by law, to that extent as the interests of the men, who depended on them for rewards for faithful services and good conduct, required. It is not probable that officers will assert, that among more than *sixteen hundred* non-commissioned officers in the army, there cannot be found *twelve* or *fifteen* annually competent to fill the position of second lieutenants; for, in doing so, officers would tacitly admit that company commanders are not careful enough in the selection of their non-commissioned officers. An army of from 12,000 to 15,000 enlisted men, should certainly, with judicious selection, be able to furnish a body of 1,600 non-commissioned officers, out of which annually from 12 to 15 men might be taken for promotions to a higher grade. Capt. ORD, Third Artillery, in his answers to questions submitted by the United States Military Academy Commission in 1860, says: "Certainly there should be some reward to the men who, among 16,000, are the best and bravest; and there is no incentive to valor like that of promotion. The army already shows the good effects of the law for promotion from the ranks in the better material of which it is composed. Even if we do not, in a few cases, get such intelligent officers by this law, we get braver and more efficient men."

The appointments of civilians to second lieutenancies is injurious to the interest of still another portion of the army.

The number of graduates annually attached to the army as Brevet Second Lieutenants is frequently exhausted some time before the next graduation; and vacancies occurring then, have been filled from civil life, even a few days before the new graduates received their Brevets. It 1856, late in June, 22 vacancies were thus filled; in 1857, in February, 13; in May, 9; 1859, in June, 1; 1860, also in June, 1.

Now, if one fourth of the annual vacancies were filled by non-commissioned officers, there would be less resignations in the army, as a large number of them take place among the young officers from civil life, who, without knowing the hardships of a soldier's life, or not being brought up to that strict discipline required in the army, find that the service does not suit their habits or notions, and resign or are dismissed. The non-commissioned officers, on the contrary, thoroughly acquainted with a soldier's duties and hardships when promoted, resignations among that class of officers would be very rare.

The Cadet, who has devoted from four to five years of earnest and uninterrupted study, under the strictest discipline, to qualify himself for the profession of arms, finds at the end of his time of probation, men over him, who perhaps have no other claim to their positions than that they "stand well with the powers that are in." Is it possible that the feelings of that man be "still" who sees citizens appointed over him, whom he may be called upon to instruct and shape into a competent officer?

NO CANDIDATE.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

WHAT WILL THE STATE CONVENTION DO?—THE TRAITOR JACKSON—POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES TROOPS—THE LAST STREET FIGHT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

In view of the late extraordinary events that have transpired in our State, it becomes a serious question what must be done to put the machinery of our State Government into running order again. As the case stands at present, the sovereignty of the State rests in the late State Convention, which will probably assemble within a week, to resolve on some definite policy. The course which duty suggests is plain enough. The whole present State Government must be declared out of power, and an election for a new Legislature and new State officials ordered, pending the result of which, the State Convention should form itself into a Provisional Government. Whether such a course of action will be adopted, is, however, very questionable. Although the Union sentiment was vastly preponderate in the Convention at its late session, yet a great portion of this loyalty was of that very suspicious kind, which is willing to compromise with traitors, and knows no higher standard of constitutional obligations than the deceptive phrase, "armed neutrality." Others have grown lukewarm and reckless in view of the neglect they have been treated with by the Federal Government. It is not therefore improbable that the State Convention will hesitate at energetic measures, although circumstances demand them imperiously, and that it will seek to patch up some new sort of a compromise between the outraged people of Missouri and its runaway officials. Party considerations will plead strongly against a new election, and party considerations are by no means so weightless as one could wish, where a nation is engaged in a struggle for its very existence. But what is to be done if the State Convention refuse to do its manifest duty? If the General Government is at all equal to the emergency, Gen. LYON will be ordered to disband the State Convention at the first attempt to compromise with treason,—for, it is to be hoped, that the General Government will by this time have awakened to the fact that Gov. JACKSON, with his whole clique of military and legislative adherents, are traitors, and immediately order a new election for delegates to a new Convention, fresh from the people. Of course party hacks and quibbling politicians would call this a high-handed proceeding, and rave and write stupid and voluminous treatises on the legality of the thing; but it ought to be about time to stop listening to these disquisitions on civil law. Violent diseases require violent remedies. Mobs and rebellions must be treated with doses of grape-shot and Minié-rifle balls. Gov. JACKSON has not only declared war against the Government of the United States, but he is also in open rebellion against the State of Missouri. He has stolen her archives and State papers, plundered her treasury, hired incendiaries to burn the bridges of her railroads, and is now—a fugitive from justice—attempting to accomplish her complete ruin by forcing her into a Confederacy she hates and despises. He and the whole gang of his accomplices are outlaws; to acknowledge them as still representing the State of Missouri is treason against the State as well as against the Union. Missouri is, until the State Convention assembles, without a Government; she is, in point of fact, under military law, established for her benefit by the Government of the United States. The loyal men, the large majority of her citizens, are thankful to the General Government for this long-expected interference, and only pray that it will not again result in a compromise with her bitterest foe, the now EX-GOV. JACKSON, by which the conflict would only be once more postponed.

We have now at the Arsenal three regiments—the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth—and four companies of Cols. ALMSTEDT's Regiment of Home Guards. All these troops are under marching orders and eager for active service. The Ninth Regiment of U. S. Volunteers is now being formed in this city, which will be the fourteenth St. Louis has furnished since President LINCOLN's proclamation. It was generally supposed that the Home Guards were to remain in the city, and would not be ordered out for service in the interior of the State; but the brave fellows were so anxious for a fight that orders were given to send Col. BROWN's Regiment out on the Pacific Railroad to join Col. SIGEL's forces. Others will probably soon follow. We have still four regiments of these Home Guards remaining. Should more of them leave, there are eight regiments of Illinois troops within two hours' distance of St. Louis, ready to come over at a moment's notice.

Our army is now stationed at the following points: The First Regiment, (Col. BLAIR) Second Regiment, (Col. BORNSTEIN,) two companies of U. S. Regulars, and a company of Artillery, under Gen. LYON, at Jefferson City.

The Third Regiment, (Col. SIGEL,) Fifth Regiment, (Col. SOLOMON) and Col. BROWN's Regiment of Home Guards along the South-western branch of the Pacific Railroad. The Fourth Regiment, (Col. SHUTTNER,) at Bird's Point. A company of Hannibal Home Guards assist 400 Illinois troops, and the two Iowa regiments in protecting the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Col. CURTIS has set up his head-quarters at St. Joseph—likewise the head-quarters of the Kansas troops. One thousand Home Guards are enlisted in Springfield, Green County, under Col. JOHN S. PHELPS, (M. C.,) and ready to coöperate with our volunteers. Altogether, we have now about ten thousand men in the interior of the State, and St. Louis can spare five thousand more, if necessary. The "taking of Jefferson City," as our papers call it, was a very harmless affair, no resistance being offered. On the contrary, loud cheers arose on the arrival of our troops, and when the Stars and Stripes were once again hoisted on the Capitol, the shouts of joy from the multitude of collected citizens were perfectly deafening. Neither has the other branch of our Army yet met with any resistance on their South-west expedition. At Rolla, their first stopping-place, a company of 150 State Guards had held their rendezvous, but they, like the Chevaliers of Virginia, took to running, in which accomplishment even our swift-footed Turners could not keep up with them.

JUNE 17.—One more unfortunate street fight! About 10 o'clock this morning, a company of Col. KALLMANN's Home Guards, who were just returning from a trip out on the North Missouri Railroad, where they had been sent to capture some Secessionist incendiaries, charged with having burnt two bridges on that road, marched quietly and in the best order down Seventh-street to the arsenal. Passing by an engine-house on the east side of Seventh-street, between Olive and Pine, a pistol was fired upon them from a window in the second story, where the Recorder was just holding court. The ball took effect, severely wounding one of the men in his shoulder. The Captain, a very cool but determined man, at once ordered his men to face about and fire The balls went through the windows and doors, killing three men, and dangerously wounding two others. A large crowd at once collected, and the excitement was fearful. The troops, after having fired, marched down two squares, where they formed into line and reloaded their rifles, while the house, from which the shot came, was at once taken possession of. Brig.-Gen. SWEENEY, of the Home Guards, is taking evidence in regard to the unfortunate occurrence, at present. The man who shot upon the soldiers, is said to be among the killed. The Home Guards afterwards marched quietly down to their quarters. They behaved nobly, and shot with excellent precision, nearly all the balls centreing in the engine-house. The streets are still crowded, and the excitement has not in the least subsided. It is to be hoped that this will be a warning to the Secessionist rowdies, never more to attempt an attack on an inoffensive body of troops. The general sentiment is, that the soldiers were perfectly justified in promptly returning the fire on their ranks, and that all such like outrages should receive the same summary punishment.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, June 16, 1861.

MISSOURI AS SHE NOW IS.

A fight in Missouri now seems inevitable. Against all the arguments of reason and good sense, Gov. JACKSON, in whom folly clearly predominates over knavery, has actually dashed himself against the rocks of rebellion, in the vain hope of driving his State out of the Union from an impulse of sheer desperation. Already his slogan of treason has been answered by the tramp of Gen. LYON's battalions, and the light of burning bridges, fired by his incendiary hand, reveals the Federal flag waving over avenging thousands of brave men in pursuit of his flying footsteps. On the alert for treachery, which all his antecedents foreshadowed, the faithful servants of the Government here, could not be taken by surprise. Regiments of armed men from Illinois, from Iowa, from Kansas, are pouring into Missouri to assist her loyal sons; above, below, and all around the rebel Governor, the lines are closing to prevent his retreat. The men with whom he has to deal are neither imbecile, inexperienced nor weak. They know precisely their ground, their resources, and the difficulties they have to encounter. They intend to crush out treason in Missouri, and they will do it. If JACKSON shall perish in the convulsion, his fate will be a warning to official traitors who use their position to destroy the interests confided to their care.

Under the influence of the moderate and wise policy of the Convention, and the vigorous action of Gen. LYON in dispersing the rebellious gathering at Camp Jackson, the people of Missouri were fast relapsing into loyalty. They saw their currency losing its monetary value—their State credit daily falling towards a point of financial ruin—their slave property depreciating and disappearing—their citizens inaugurating in every interior hamlet a system of persecution and reprisal which rendered law a nullity, and practically overturned all government within her limits. They saw that they were threatened on every side with punishment for treason; but that it remained for themselves to preserve the forms and retain the blessings of law, by the exercise of good faith to the Government which had always covered them with blessings. It was this conviction, the result of inevitable conclusions derived from the plainest premises, that operated to restrain an incendiary Legislature from the passage of any overt act of secession. On the adjournment of that body, had Gov. JACKSON simply *refrained*, all things would have fallen speedily into a lawful and peaceful channel. Had he *not* toiled in curseless intrigues to influence the people against the Government—had he *not* worked secretly to organize traitors under a military law that nullified the Federal power—there would have been nothing more known of secession in Missouri. The last echoes of the threatened storm would have rolled Southward, leaving the air clear and the sky bright. Disunion would have been only traditional; it would have existed but as a feverish dream, which the light of morning had dispelled forever. That he chose a course of active and malignant and hypocritical treason, may be due partly to pernicious counsels, acting upon a mind naturally vicious and weak; but the responsibility which he might partially evade as a citizen, will cling with fatal effect to him as an official.

The state of sentiment in St. Louis has continued steadily to improve. It has been a little over two weeks since I was here before; and I am sure that loyalty has made a very perceptible growth in the interim. I am assured that the same result is visible throughout the State. Saving the insane efforts of JACKSON and his immediate adherents, disloyalty has scarcely made a sign.

HER MILITARY CONDITION.

The military condition of Missouri now is gratifying. The refusal of Gov. JACKSON to respond to the call of the President for troops, has not had the effect designed. In this vicinity alone there are now about 13,000 militia organized, and the greater part ready for actual service. First, there are eight regiments "Missouri Volunteers," as follows, the first five all ready for service: First Regiment, Col. F. P. BLAIR; Second Regiment, Col. BORNSTEIN; Third Regiment, Col. SIGEL; Fourth Regiment, Col. SHUTTNER; Fifth Regiment, Col. SOLOMON; Sixth Regiment, (Irish,) STEPHENSON; Seventh Regiment, (Bates Guard,) Col. BLAND; Eighth Regiment, (American Zouaves, of Missouri,) SMITH.

Besides these, there is the "United States Reserve Corps," which was organized and sworn into service early in May, for three months' service, comprising a brigade, of five regiments, as follows:

First Regiment, (1,225 men) Col. HENRY OLMSTEAD.
Second Regiment, (900 men) Col. H. KALLMAN.
Third Regiment, (935 men) Col. JOHN MCNEIL.
Fourth Regiment, (1,138 men) Col. B. GRATZ BROWN.
Fifth Regiment, (985 men) Col. CHAS. G. STIFEL.

The whole under command of Brigadier-Gen. SWEENEY, and nearly all in readiness for service.

Thus, making all necessary discounts for *unreadiness* on the part of some regiments, it is safe to say that St. Louis has now over *two thousand* men ready any moment to take the field (and a large portion of whom have already done so) in defence of the Constitution and the Union.

But this shows only a small part of the strength of the military arm of the Government in Missouri. Besides the 5,000 "United States Reserve Corps," nearly all yet in St. Louis, 3,000 "Missouri Volunteers" in Jefferson Barracks and at the arsenal, and 2,500 now in the interior with Gen. LYON, there are in other parts as follows:

Hannibal Home Guards, and Illinois and Iowa troops at that point	3,000
Stationed along H. and St. Joseph Railroad	1,000
Stationed along N. Missouri Railroad	3,600
Stationed along S. W. Branch Pacific Railroad	1,200
Stationed along Main Line Pacific Railroad	500
At St. Joseph, including Regulars	1,000
Kansas City Home Guard and Regulars	500
At Herman, U. S. Reserves	500
En route from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Lexington, Mo	500
At Fort Leavenworth	2,000
At Bird's Point	5,000

Besides these, again, there are concentrated within easy reach of Missouri, Illinois troops as follows:

At Quincy	3,000
At Caseyville	4,000
At Belleville	4,000
At Cairo	6,000
And at Keokuk, Iowa troops to the number of	4,000

Making an aggregate so formidable that the only wonder is that the Secessionists should make any effort at resistance at all.

SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI LOYAL.

I have reliable information from the Southwestern portion of the State, which shows the sentiment there to be thoroughly loyal. In fifteen counties, I am assured, that four out of five are unconditionally for the Union. On Tuesday last an organization was made at Springfield, Green Co., of a regiment of loyal Home Guards, numbering *fourteen hundred and fifty men*, while several hundred more of the same sentiment were in attendance. That the prominent men of that region are in the movement, will be seen from the list of officers, which is as follows: Col. JOHN S. PHELPS; Lieut.-Col. MACUS BOYD; First Major, S. H. BOYD, and Major SAMPLE ORR. Of these JOHN S. PHELPS will be recognized as the late able Congressman from that district; and SAMPLE ORR as the candidate for Governor in opposition to JACKSON in the last election. The organization was made in accordance with the statutes of the United States, and I am assured that *three thousand* good men can at any time be concentrated at Springfield on a notice of fifteen hours.

A SECRET ORDER.

One facility employed by the Union men is a *secret order*, organized to offset the treasonable operations of the "Knights of the Golden Circle." This secret society in the interest of the Union has proved very effective, the only obligations being such as are consistent with loyalty and virtue, and, the only object, to arrest the operations of treason. The name of the order is unique, at least; it is styled "*The Hiving of the Bees.*" The genuine character of the Unionism of the people of that region is demonstrated by the fact that Col. PHELPS has incurred their serious displeasure by allowing the Secessionists to hoist the State flag of Missouri.

BEN M'CULLOCH IN ARKANSAS.

It is also certain that the notorious BEN MCCULLOCH is in Arkansas, at the head of a band of desperadoes. He is in Benton County, and has with him a desperate gang of Cherokee and other ruffians. The accounts vary widely as to the amount of his force, some putting it as high as 10,000; but, in all probability, it does not exceed twelve or fifteen hundred. It is supposed to be the design of Gov. JACKSON to join him; but it is equally the intention of the Union men to prevent any such conjunction. Col. SIGEL has been sent down the Southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad as far as Rolla, the present terminus; and he will, no doubt, march across to Springfield, and cut off the retreat of the rebel Governor as he flies from LYON. And, though the loyal people of Southwestern Missouri are woefully deficient in arms, having little but old home-made fowling pieces, yet they will muster in such numbers as effectually to impede the course of his retiring Excellency. By the way, I question whether the Government could use ten thousand stand of arms to better advantage anywhere than to place them in the hands of these loyal men, who can thus be enabled to present an armed frontier to repel any invasions from the South.

THE CONVENTION TO REASSEMBLE.

There is talk of the State Convention being called together. When it adjourned, it was till December; but the power to call a special session was vested in a committee of eight, including the President, STERLING PRICE. It needs five to make the call, and it is believed that that number are still Union men. PRICE is under suspicion on account of his seeming coöperation with Gov. JACKSON. A short time will define his position.

AN INTERCEPTED LETTER.

I saw to-day a letter taken from a Southern emissary about leaving for the land of cotton, and who went under the somewhat Oriental and zoological cognomen of Mr. *L. E. Fant!* The letter was from a clerk in a house in St. Louis, and inclosed a contribution of $25 for the "widow of the martyr JACKSON." The worst part of the joke, however, is the fact that the money was in *Virginia currency*. A very significant feature of the letter was an allusion in it to a secret organization, known as the "Southern Guard," the existence of which had not been suspected. Mr. "Elephant" has been detained; and I would suggest, for the benefit of literary traitors, that epistolatory treason is becoming exceedingly perilous.

I go hence to-morrow in pursuit of "CLAIB. JACKSON."

J. M. W.

A RECREANT GOVERNMENT EMPLOYE.

The Washington *Republican* makes the following extract from a letter written by the Chief Clerk of the War Department of the C. S. A., (now at Richmond,) to a relative in the North. The letter was written about May 1:

"The negro Government will find that in ninety days our flag will float from the dome of the Capitol in Washington—not to remain there, but to wave only long enough to convince the Black Republican minions *we are their masters*; and then, *mark my prediction*, those monuments of the old wreck will be razed, and what remains will soon become the haunts of bats and reptiles; and if that does not satisfy the Blacks, we will go to Independence Hall, Faneuil Hall, and plant our banner, as a rest, on the top of Mount Washington. We have the consoling satisfaction to know that we plead for peace; we desired no fratricidal war; we asked our rights, and we received insult and menace, &c. I will call and see you on my way to Washington, as I calculate upon being there at its *final* overthrow, and hope to enjoy some of the exquisite pleasure that will be afforded in the use of the hemp in that city. The skeletons of the arch-fiends will, at some distant day, be hanging to the railings which surround the Capitol, as they will afford subject for reflection as the traveler explores the *ruins* of American Sodom. And it would be well to add to the collection of those who will grace the railings, the remains of BOTTS, JOHNSON, &c. *So mote it be.* The reign of terror, I see, has commenced in Philadelphia; it will not last long, for the city of 'Brotherly Love' will very soon be numbered among the things that were."

The individual who wrote the letter, of which the above is an extract, is well known in this city. He was appointed to a Clerkship by President PIERCE, promoted by Mr. BUCHANAN. He was also, by the latter, made Register of a land-office in the West, where he became half a Freesoiler. From the West he returned to Washington. In the last year of Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration, however, he got bravely over his Freesoil proclivities, and, forming a club of two or three members, called the "South Carolina Club," he was made its President. A third-class Clerkship ($1,600) was the place he held last. He was a pet of the Administration quite up to the time of his leaving for the South, which was in April last. The man's name is WAGNER. He was born in South Carolina. Of the Baptist persuasion, he was a communicant in Dr. SAMPSON's Church, in this city. Departing early, he left behind him many in the Departments here who sympathized and sympathize with his views, but lack the ability to commend themselves to the chiefs of the rebel Government. Some of these yet remain in office, the heads of Departments here believing the story that their services are indispensable, or so pressed for time as to be unable to get leisure to turn them out. So does war make men busy. We should be glad to hear from Mr. WAGNER again at the expiration of ninety days.

REAPPOINTING RESIGNED OFFICERS.

THE EVIL TO BE APPREHENDED FROM SUCH A COURSE—THE CASE OF COL. EMORY

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 18, 1861.

The evil so much feared by all military men cognizant of the influences surrounding the present Cabinet, is begining to show itself. The door is to be thrown open to all Southern officers who may now think that their resignations were premature, for a return to their position in the Army. The small end of the wedge has already made the necessary fissure; and unless the Senate sets a face of flint against restoring any traitors to places of military trust, power and emolument, the loyal officers of the service will hereafter be compelled to associate on terms of equality with men whom they regard as doubly deserving death—first, for their avowed treason when the country was apparently in its death-struggle; and, secondly, for deserting their commands in presence of danger.

The first reappointment of this kind is that of the well-known Col. WM. H. EMORY, formerly a Major and Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet of the First Cavalry, who resigned on the 9th of May last, as appears in General Orders No. 24, issued from the Adjutant-General's Office on the 22d of that month. So anxious was EMORY that his resignation should reach its source, that he even left three copies of it—one with his brother, one with another member of his family, and one with a friend—thus taking all possible precautions to insure its due and prompt delivery "the moment that Maryland seceded." By this you will see that he was one of the "conditional loyalists," presenting a fine entering-wedge to the more overt traitors of the Southern ranks. EMORY's restoration will open the door for the very worst of them to get in "out of the cold" again; and there is exultation in all secession circles over the result.

Col. EMORY, I may mention, was one of the "particular and confidential friends" of that great and good man, Ex-Secretary of Civil War, JOHN B. FLOYD, by whom he was breveted from a majority in the First Cavalry to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy on the 19th October, 1857. There was no apparent or assignable reason for the brevet whatever, the gallant Major never having done any very distinguished service, and being chiefly remarkable for his good fortune in having constantly been detained in Washington as one of the favorite military loungers there—somewhat of the Col. MAGRUDER type.

It is pleaded for him that he only left a "conditional resignation," or resignation to be presented "in case Maryland seceded;" but it is difficult for an honest mind to conceive how this does anything but aggravate his guilt. Other traitor officers had, at least, the decency to wait until after secession was an accomplished fact, so far as their State machinery could make it effectual. But EMORY, anticipating what he longed for, prepared his document of desertion in advance,—resolved to draw pay, hold his rank, and be in a position to most effectually injure the National Government the moment he should hear of a Plug Ugly triumph in his native State. In this intention he was only defeated by the explosive zeal of his brother, a rank and open Secessionist, who presented the resignation a few days after the massacre of the Massachusetts soldiers in the streets of Baltimore.

Military men at this point know not where this initiation of pardon and reward to traitors, is to end. Proud of that honor which is the soldier's safeguard, they speculate as to the terms on which they will hereafter be expected to associate with men whom they consider deserving of death by the halter. How are they to tell how far, and under what circumstances, it may be safe to trust such recanted rebels with separate command? A thousand such questions, all destructive of military discipline and the *entente cordiale* necessary between officers of the same regiment, must arise from this injudicious and ruinous course—the loyal officers of our army having now no other hope than that public opinion, acting on the Senate of the United States, through the Press, may induce that body to decline confirming these reappointments. There is a confident hope expressed in Union-loving circles, that the restoration of Lieut.-Col. EMORY, may be vetoed by the Senate; and that thus the entering wedge for the reappointment of the *thirteen Southern officers* who resigned from the same regiment of cavalry with him (the first), may be blunted and rendered inoperative from the start. Will you be kind enough to give this subject your editorial attention, and such comments as you may think the case requires.

A VOLUNTEER.

THE SLAVE POPULATION IN THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 18, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A friend of mine arrived here to-day from Vicksburgh, Miss., which place he left two weeks ago. He was compelled to take a very circuitous route, as the authorities peremptorily refused him a passage through Georgia and Virginia.

Much uneasiness is beginning to be felt at the prospect of an uprising among the slaves. The plantation hands, especially, have a very correct general idea of the condition of the country, and open acts of revolt are by no means of rare occurrence. As an instance, he names the following: A planter, owning several hundred negroes, ordered three of them to do some trivial work; they grumbled, and finally said they would do it, but they needn't without they wanted to, as they could be *free* whenever they liked. In an instant the master drew his revolver, and shot one of them dead on the spot. The next day the master met the other two negroes just as he was coming out of his house. One of them deliberately aimed an old shot-gun at him, and in an instant he was a dead man. The negroes ran off, and had eluded pursuit at the latest accounts. All the "peculiar institution" seems to want is a *leader*, when a second San Domingo massacre will be the inevitable consequence.

Very many of the most wealthy planters are Union men, but they are so overawed by the ranting politicians and "poor whites," that they dare not openly avow it. If they had a military force to sustain them they declare they would hurl a firebrand in the traitors' camp, which would utterly route them. Secretly they pray success to the Federal forces.

All along the route immense droves of men, huddled together like cattle, were wending their way towards Virginia. Nine-tenths of these are composed of the miserable pauper population, ununiformed, unarmed, undisciplined, and entirely beyond the control of their officers. The general impression seems to be that Virginia will supply all the necessities for the service. One company, however, has left Vicksburgh which is quite a novelty in its way. It is about two hundred strong, composed wholly of small property-holders, each one of whom carries along a negro servant "boy" to do the hard work. The ebony population bring up the rear, (much to their annoyance, as the music is in front,) and are not considered as brave as their masters, as on several occasions they have scampered off like frightened sheep, upon hearing the discharge of a few pieces of artillery. The thinking portion of the community are loud in denunciation of the propriety of giving these negroes such a chance of obtaining information which may, at any moment, be turned against themselves.

SEMI-OCCASIONAL.

THE WEST POINT CADETS.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a West Point Cadet:

"Our stock is *up* in the market at present, and bids fair to remain up; but what pleases me most is the fact that I shall soon be in a fair way to get the benefit of it My class expects to graduate in about *one month!* Isn't that glorious? The class which is just above us graduated most three weeks ago, and we are being put through a 'course of sprouts' for an early graduation. You can imagine how hard our duties are when I tell you we shall take but seven or eight weeks to complete a course to which a whole year is generally devoted. As a sample, last Thursday, we had thirty pages in Engineering, (military,) seventy pages in Law, and twenty-five pages in Ordnance and the Science of Gunnery—making, in all, 125 pages; and, to know it well, at least five minutes should be devoted to each page. I study about seven or eight hours per day, and recite about four. I begin at five and a half in the morning, and get through about ten in the evening; and added to all this, we have to perform our regular military duty—drills, parade, guard duty, &c."

SECRETARY CAMERON ON THE WAR.

The following is a full report of the speech delivered by Secretary CAMERON, a few evenings since, at a banquet in Washington. A sketch of it has already appeared in our columns:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, AND OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT: I thank you for the cordial manner in which you have greeted the toast in my honor. Sometimes the compliments of our friends, however sincere, are apt to be embarrassing, but it may be that my friend, Col. FORNEY, has a right to speak for me. His ancestors were the opponents of a harsh, tyrannical aristocracy in the lowlands of one nationality, while mine were fighting for freedom and right in the highlands of another. [Great applause.] Our forefathers came to these shores about the same time, and settled in the same region, even in the good old county of Lancaster, in the State of Pennsylvania.

When the toast of the Secretary of War was proposed, I had for a moment almost forgotten, in the midst of this pleasant company, that it bore any allusion to me, and particularly when I looked to my left, upon the form and face of my venerable friend, Col. SEATON, of the *National Intelligencer*, who, not very many years ago, paid me my weekly wages, as a journeyman, in his printing office, who, for more than fifty years, has been one of the most earnest and powerful defenders of this free Government, and who, with great political sagacity, combines a purity of character and sincerity of heart, that proves him to be a worthy descendant of a brave Scotch family. [Applause.] But here I am, amid all solemnity of coming events, to join hands with you in paying this spontaneous tribute to our beloved country. [Applause.] While I thank you for your toast to me, I cannot but admire the devotion you evince for the glorious land of your adoption. You represent all the clans of old Scotia—clans which, at various times, have been divided at home by fierce political and religious feuds, and yet, in this country, you have united as one man to fight in the holiest cause that ever excited the enthusiasm of a great people. [Applause.] Before and around me are the Grahames, and the Elliotts, and far down the table are the Gordons, the Campbells, and the Hamiltons. There is no discord and no dissension—all are Americans, fighting for that generous country which protects us all. [Applause.]

The deluded people down South have strangely reckoned without their host when they determined to tear down and dishonor the American flag. They have prospered, they have grown fat and powerful under that flag, but at last they have become foolish. They believed that the North and the West would be divided upon the question of supporting the nationality of the United States. How sadly mistaken they have been all reasonable men must now see. Gentlemen, we have now in the field 250,000 men. It has been said justly, that nowhere in the history of the world is recorded so sublime an uprising of a free people. Never was such an army raised in so short a time. [Applause.]

There has been much talk of the hosts gathered in Christendom to rescue from the infidel the sepulchre of the Son of the Living God, but they were nothing to those increasing armies which threaten just punishment upon the authors of an unprovoked and unholy rebellion. [Great applause.] In less than three months a quarter of million of armed men have been put into the field, in response to the call of the President, to preserve the integrity of our free institutions, and before six months have rolled around, I have no doubt half a million enlisted in the same movement will be at the command of the Government. [Great applause.] Thus, those who have been deceived by their ambitious politicians will either wisely repent their follies, or will have to be swept before the indignant and overwhelming army that will soon be upon them. [Applause.] We have patiently forborne the insolence and the tyranny of the Southern monarchists for more than a generation. The American people will bear it no longer. [Great applause.] Observe that when a Scotchman, or an Irishman, or a German comes to the United States, he merges his own nationality into the country that adopts him as a son; and so, when this revolt is suppressed, and this war is ended, our beneficent Government will no longer be perplexed by doubtful questions. There will then be no more talk of Virginians, Marylanders, Pennsylvanians, or Mississippians. No, gentlemen, thank God! we shall then be all Americans. [Great applause.]

Then there will be no fealty but that to the Union and the Constitution of the United States; no miserable casuistry about the doctrine of State Rights, and no attempt to incorporate the heresy of secession into our system. I will say nothing of the Administration beyond this: that as was said a moment ago, it has at its head a President as honest and upright a man as ever lived; and I believe that this war will not end with his consent until there will be no cause left for war. [Applause.]

Talk about the weakness of this Government after all these manifestations of the spirit of the people! Why, it is the strongest Government to-day, in the world. It is the Government of the people. Every man is here a sovereign, and every man is acting in defence of his own rights, while obedient to the great bond which unites us in a common brotherhood, and makes every inch of American soil sacred to the whole people. This army which has been gathered, represents such people; and when Congress meets I am confident they will gladly ratify everything that has been done by the President and the Cabinet, under the extraordinary emergencies in which they have found themselves. [Applause.] On the other hand, the Government of the monarchists of the South ignores the people and is already seeking for examples among the despotisms of the Old World to conduct and complete its experiment of demoralization. They have no sympathy with the industrious and laboring masses of our people. They live by the sweat of other men's brows—the sinews and muscles of other men feed them, and their misfortune is that they have done nothing but govern. Here, in the Grand Army of the Republic, you find the tailor and the lawyer, the merchant, the clergyman and the professor; all classes and trades mingle together, and are moved by the same influence, and resolved to protect and preserve the country which protects and preserves them. Such a people cannot only not be conquered, but will always conquer when they resolve to do so.

Gen. CAMERON took his seat amid tumultuous applause.

NEUTRALITY OF KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Courier* publishes some official documents relative to the recent "invasion" of Kentucky by United States troops. The following are the more important:

COL WICKLIFFE TO ADJUTANT GEN. BROWN.

BALLARD COUNTY, June 6, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the Governor, that on yesterday I learned that a small party of men, citizens of Columbus, Ky., twelve in number, were encamped at a point called the Bluff of Mayfield Creek, in this county, some nine miles from Cairo. My information was that they were armed with rifles, and were part of an independent company formed at Columbus. As they were encamped in my county, I went this morning, for prudential reasons, to their camping ground, to prevail upon them to disperse and return to their homes. Upon my arrival at the place, I was informed that the party had left for Columbus late yesterday afternoon, and that during the night the ground was visited by a detachment of United States troops from Cairo, which had been landed in the bend of the river below Island No. 1, and from there marched some two miles to the place above-mentioned. I returned to my residence, and immediately went to Cairo to see Brigadier-General PRENTISS and ask an explanation for this interference with our rights and jurisdiction, as it was in my power, I thought, to cause those men to disperse if their motives or purposes were illegal. Gen. PRENTISS stated that on yesterday he received a petition which he read to me, purporting to be signed by some fifteen or twenty citizens of Ballard County, residing near the Mississippi River, asking protection from him against apprehended violence by that party of men from Columbus; and that he had in accordance with the petition sent last night to the place where those men were encamped, a company of soldiers from his command to capture the men and their horses, and take them to Cairo; but that the men having left the ground, his command returned this morning to Cairo. He said he had been applied to by "Union men" at Paducah for protection, and that he thought of sending there a force from his command for that purpose. I told Gen. PRENTISS that the civil law was supreme in my State, and that the men in my county who had applied to him for protection by military authority had not been harmed, and would be protected from apparent danger by the constituted authorities of the county, if they would ask for it. I denied, in appropriate language, his right to send a force into Kentucky for any such purpose, urging that the constituted authorities of the State and counties could and would under the law, extend ample protection to every person, if any be needed and asked for. He said, however, that he would send force into Kentucky whenever he thought proper to do so, regardless of the Governor's proclamation. Deeming it my duty to report the foregoing facts,

I am, very respectfully,
Your obed't servant, C. WICKLIFFE,
Col. Ballard County Militia.
Gen. SCOTT BROWN, Adjutant-Gen. Ky. Militia.

PETITION OF CITIZENS TO GOV MAGOFFIN.

BELLE OMBRE, BALLARD COUNTY, Ky.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, B. MAGOFFIN—*Dear Sir*: We, the undersigned Committee, appointed by the North Ballard Military Company to inform your Excellency that, a few nights ago, a detachment of Abolition troops, numbering some two hundred and over, were sent to our neighborhood by the Commander at Cairo, for the purpose of arresting and holding as prisoners some ten or twelve gentlemen who had camped in the river bottom for the purpose of fishing and hunting. The only offence they can be charged with is that of being "Southern Rights" men. On their march from the river to the camp, they arrested and held as prisoners several of our citizens, thereby depriving them of their liberty.

These gentlemen left the camp before the detachment reached it.

We humbly but earnestly ask Your Excellency to enforce the position which you have taken in your proclamation. Our soil has been invaded by Federal troops, and we trust Your Honor will take some immediate steps in regard to the matter.

Very respectfully,
C. H. BLAKE.
V. A. MCCUTCHEN,
J. S. PETRIL.

CINCINNATI, June 11, 1861.

Gov. B. Magoffin:

I have received information that Tennessee troops are under orders to occupy Island number one, six miles below Cairo. In accordance with my understanding with Gen. BUCKNER, I call upon you to prevent this step. Do you regard the islands in the Mississippi River above the Tennessee line as within your jurisdiction, and if so, what ones?

Respectfully, G. B. McCLELLAN.
Adjutant-General U. S. A.

FRANKFORT, June 11, 1861.

Gen. G. B. McCLELLAN, Cincinnati, Ohio: Gen. BUCKNER has gone to Paducah and Columbus—has orders to carry out his understanding with you—am investigating the questions of jurisdiction over the islands to which you allude—will answer further, probably to-morrow. B. MAGOFFIN.

FRANKFORT, June 11, 1861.

Gen. S. B. BUCKNER, Paducah and Columbus, Ky.: Gen. McCLELLAN telegraphs he has reliable information that Tennessee troops are under orders for Island No. 1, six miles below Cairo, and calls upon me to prevent it, according to his understanding with you. It may be we have no jurisdiction over the islands to which he alludes. I am investigating the question, and have telegraphed him you have orders to carry out the understanding—will telegraph you again to-morrow. The other matter has my approval.
— B. MAGOFFIN.

FRANKFORT, KY., June 12, 1861.

Gen. G. B. McCLELLAN, Cincinnati, Ohio: The jurisdiction of Kentucky extends over Wolf Island, Islands Nos. 1 and 8, and all islands in the Mississippi River to the Tennessee line, similarly situated.
B. MAGOFFIN.

NEWS FROM SOUTHERN JOURNALS.

ACTIVITY OF THE REBELS AT RICHMOND.

A Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing under date of June 7, says:

"At no time since the commencement of the war has Richmond witnessed such a busy spectacle as during the past week. Troops are arriving here by thousands. The streets are filled with men from every State of the Southern Confederacy, and with every style of uniform which it is possible to conceive. Several regiments have come from Pensacola. Among these, the most notable are the famous New Orleans Zouaves—six hundred and thirty strong—the most picturesque, romantic, ugly, undescribable looking set of dare-devils who ever shouldered a musket. Most of them are Frenchmen, though there is a strong infusion of Anglo Saxon and German, and in their harum-scarum style of doing things, the absence of all restraint, and their unquestionably fierce aspect, they are calculated to produce a sensation, both morally and at the point of the bayonet, wherever they go. Possessing all the *éclat* of the genuine French 'Zou-Zou,' they add to it a superb *physique*, which will make them a tower of strength to their enemies.

Small, wiry, active as squirrels, brown as Malays, and full of aqua fortis, they are certainly the most dangerous looking set of individuals who have yet been brought into the field. Their dress is the attire and material of the regular French Zouave—embroidered blue jackets, red baggy trowsers, black leather leggins and white gaiters, the whole surmounted by a red fez skull-cap, which rests jauntily upon the back of their almost shaven heads, and ends in a blue tassel dangling between the shoulder blades. Their great desire is to meet the 'Pet Lambs' of Col. ELLSWORTH."

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from Richmond, June 4, says:

"The artillery will remain in camp but ten or fifteen days, long enough only to put their horses in training. They will then probably proceed to Manassas Junction, where General BEAUREGARD now commands, and where the first fight is expected to take place. It is a pity, indeed, that their horses are not ready now, as they are sorely wanted there. The enemy are said to be well supported by artillery, while we are comparatively deficient, in a country, too, where it can be used to advantage. This was the case a few days ago at least, but the deficiency, I understand, has since been, in a measure, supplied. The presence of Gen DAVIS has done much for us. He has infused a new life into every department of our arms, so that at many points we are beginning to assume the offensive. This is the case before Alexandria, and with our admirable artillery to support a General who knows their *personnel* and efficiency so well, we feel confident that the invader will soon be driven back beyond the Potomac, whence he came."

DEFENCE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen in New-Orleans on the 11th inst., the joint committee, in relation to the defence of the city, presented a report, which was adopted. The report stated that the committee had called upon and conferred with Maj.-Gen. TWIGGS, and advised him that a sum of money would be put at his command, not exceeding $200,000, for the effectual defence of the city. The committee reported also in favor of appropriating $50,000 for the support of the indigent families of those of the citizen soldiers who have volunteered for the war, and presented an ordinance for the issuing of the bonds of the city for the sum of $250,000, with an appeal to the citizens to come forward and liberally subscribe to the loan. The report embodied a resolution authorizing the Mayor to call on Major-Gen. TWIGGS and request that two or more regiments be placed in the immediate vicinity of New-Orleans for the defence of the city.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN ARKANSAS.

A Southern paper says that the Arkansas State Convention has passed a military bill, authorizing the Governor to call out 60,000 men, if necessary. It halves the State into two grand divisions, Eastern and Western, and appoints one Brigadier-General for each. Gen. BRADLEY was unanimously elected to the command of the Eastern, and Gen. PIERCE, late of the United States Army, to the Western division.

COMMISSIONS REVOKED IN THE REBEL ARMY.

The Montgomery *Confederation* learns that the commissions which have been given to Lieutenants in the Confederate Army, under the age of twenty-one, are to be revoked by the President.

Justice to Col. Bendix.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "J. S. C.," in this day's TIMES, in exculpation of Col. TOWNSEND's omission to throw out an advance guard in the night advance on Little Bethel, (in consequence of which he came in collision with Col. BENDIX's command,) remarks:

It certainly was Col. BENDIX's duty, in a military point of view, while in a strange neighborhood, where he *knew* there were friends, to have thrown out a guard for some distance around him, so that he could have been informed of the approach of enemies or friends before they came within firing distance of him. At any rate, the officers of his regiment admit their culpability in the matter, and all the officers at the Fortress, who know the facts concerning it, (including Gen. BUTLER and his aids,) exculpate Col. TOWNSEND from any wrong or unmilitary conduct in the premises.

Now, whether "J. S. C." has had any private means of knowing that the officers of Col. BENDIX's regiment admit their culpability, or whether he makes the statement entirely at random, we have no means of judging; but certain it is, that ever since the occurrence, Col. BENDIX has rested so entirely satisfied with the correctness of his action in the matter in every particular, as not to feel called on to make any explanation or defence. But the only opinion I have heard of any of Col. BENDIX's officers expressing, is contained in the following statement by the Adjutant of the regiment, who was present with his command during the advance and retreat from Bethel, and, consequently, might be expected to be well aware of the sentiments of his brother officers; but his statements, as you will observe, especially that marked No. 6, gives a distinct and unqualified contradiction to this part of "J. S. C.'s" communication.

The Adjutant of the Seventh New-York Volunteer Regiment, (Steuben,) Mr. LOUIS SCHAFFNER, who escorted the remains of Lieut. GREBLE to Philadelphia, and who remains in this City a few days on furlough, called on Thursday night at the office of the New-York *Demokrat*, and gave a detailed account of the affairs at Big Bethel and Little Bethel. In regard to the latter unfortunate affair the following facts are given in the account of Mr. SCHAFFNER, which do not appear in the official report of Gen. BUTLER:

1. When the main body of the Newport's News troops pushed on towards Little Bethel, Col. BENDIX, with a rear guard of 170 men and one field piece, was left behind at a junction of two roads in the woods, with the order to hold this position at all hazards, since hostile troops might be expected there, to cut off the retreat of the main body. The roads cut each other nearly at right angles.

2. Col. BENDIX had not received any order or intimation that our troops should wear white badges around the arm for the purpose of mutual recognition, and if he had he would not have been able to distinguish such badge at the distance and in the dusk of the morning. Col. BENDIX's command did not wear such badges.

3. When Col. TOWNSEND's troops approached the said junction over a slight ridge, they appeared to be a troop of cavalry, because Gen. PIERCE and staff, and Col. TOWNSEND and staff, in a body, rode in advance of their troops, and without any advance guard thrown out, as customary, to reconnoitre and protect the head of the column. If the latter precaution had been taken the unfortunate mistake would not have happened. It was known that our side had no cavalry.

4. The uniform of the Albany regiment was very similar to the uniform of the secession troops.

5. It is doubtful which side opened fire. Many of the Albany boys admit that they fired first, mistaking the Steuben regiment for enemies, probably for the reason that the latter wore no white badges.

6. All the officers present at the affair freely and candidly acknowledge that Col. BENDIX had done his duty, and could not act otherwise under his orders.

By the above it is certainly evident that some great blunders (criminal or not) were committed by somebody; but at whose door the fault lies will be found out when Gen. BUTLER shall receive the official reports of his subordinate officers, which reports, it appears by his own saying, he had not received when he wrote his official report inculpating Col. BENDIX; and the truth will certainly come out by court-martial.

Letters received from officers of the Steuben Regiment last night at the office of the New-York *Demokrat*, and published in yesterday's edition, fully corroborate the above statement.

In fact it is about universally conceded that Col. BENDIX not only acted perfectly right in the position in which he was placed, but that he would have been exceedingly reprehensible had he done otherwise. Undoubtedly if he considered it necessary, or were allowed to make every explanation regarding the affair, he could in a short time silence all insinuations. But his friends in New-York are rather impatient to think that a man who has devoted the greater part of his life to the study and practice of military ethics to such a degree as to have perhaps no superior as a tactician and disciplinarian in the State, should be made the scapegoat or the cloak for the omissions or the neglects of those who have only more influence or superior position.

It is only in justice to an absent meritorious soldier that I ask an insertion of the above in the same paper that conveyed the imputations. S.

LAW REPORTS.

Depreciated Currency—Important to Importers

Mr. McElrath, the General Appraiser, and Mr. Henry Coggill, Merchant Appraiser, have recently had before them a case involving importations from countries having a depreciated currency, the result of which is a matter of interest to our importers. The case is as follows:

In December, 1860, Messrs. Murray & Davis, of this City, large wool dealers, purchased in Buenos Ayres one hundred and ninety-one bales of wool, selected with the view to bring the same into this country free of duty, under the tariff act of 1857, which exempts unmanufactured wool, the market value of which at port of exportation is twenty cents or under per pound. The wool was assorted into six or seven different lots, with as many different prices. The highest price of any lot was one hundred and ten "paper dollars" to the Spanish arroba of 25 36-100 pounds. The invoice presented by Messrs. Murray and Davis was in due form of law, and stated the cost of the wool in the currency of the country of purchase, as required by our statute; and accompanying the invoice was a certificate of Mr. Hudson, the American Consul at that port, giving the rates of the paper dollars of Buenos Ayres to Spanish silver dollars to be twenty-five to one, thus making the value of a "paper dollar" to be four cents of Federal money.

Suggestions having been made that merchants in the United States were able, by an inexact certificate of the Consul, to bring wool into consumption here free of duty, which really cost more than twenty cents a pound of American money, the circumstances of importations from Buenos Ayres were carefully investigated at the Custom-house, the advice of able counsel taken, and in the end merchandise of very large amounts, some say three hundred thousand dollars, with invoices, accompanied by certificates of Consul Hudson, was seized for fraudulent undervaluation.

The wool purchased in December by Murray & Davis was shipped on board the *Sparkling Sea*, and was entered at the Custom-house here in March last. The local appraiser, upon the theory of the incorrectness of the consular certificate, advanced the prices stated in the invoice some 17 per cent., thereby making a portion dutiable. Thereupon, by direction of Collector Schell, the District-Attorney filed an information in court to forfeit the whole importation, amounting to some $30,000 in value.

The importers, through their counsel, demanded, under the statute, of Collector Barney, then in office, a reappraisement of the wool. This demand was peremptorily refused, and no reason assigned. An appeal was taken from this decision of Mr. Barney to the Secretary of the Treasury, and upon argument before the Department, the decision of the Collector was overruled, and reappraisement granted, according to law. In due time, Mr. Coggill was selected by Collector Barney, as a discreet and experienced merchant, to act with the General Appraiser, and a hearing began at the office of the General Appraiser, No. 56 Broadway.

The officers making the seizure were represented by W. M. Evarts, Esq., as counsel, and the importers by Messrs. Webster and Craig. A number of witnesses were examined both as to the market value of the wool in Buenos Ayres at the time of the purchase, and in relation to the mode of making contracts for Buenos Ayres wool, and among them were N. D. Carlisle, R. W. Rodman, Emil Wolf, E. F. Davidson, acting counsel of Buenos Ayres, in New-York, and James Brown. It was proved that the amount of the invoice, including charges, commissions, &c., was 707,512 6 8 "paper dollars," and that Messrs. Murray & Davis settled in Buenos Ayres for the invoice by a sterling bill on Brown, Shipley & Co., of London, for £7,006 7s. 8d., payable sixty days after sight. The witnesses who examined the wool were of opinion that its market value was less than the invoice price, calling twenty-five paper dollars equal to one Spanish silver dollar, or one paper dollar equal to four cents. It was in evidence that paper dollars not having specie basis are the legal currency of Buenos Ayres; that Spanish silver dollars are not often seen there; that doubloons are the only gold coins in much use, and those only as moneys of account, the market value of which fluctuates from day to day; and that the price of a Spanish silver dollar in New York is greater than the price of an American silver dollar, or an American gold dollar. It was admitted that the regulations of the Treasury Department require the Consul of the United States to certify the value of depreciated currency, "in Spanish *or* United States silver dollars." It was proved in behalf of the Custom-house authorities, by James M. Brown, of the firm of Brown Brothers, that the bill of exchange drawn by Messrs. Murray & Davis for the wool was to be settled for at their house, and that the amount due thereon at maturity was $33,552.

Mr. Evarts, in an elaborate argument of all the questions involved and a clear discussion of the relation of Spanish and American currency, contended, among other things, that it was the duty of the General Appraiser to say what was the market value of the wool in dollars and cents of American money; that for the purposes of reappraisement the Consular certificate was not of consequence—certainly not binding upon them; that the certificate came in only in question of forfeiture, that they must rather be guided by the amount which Murray & Davis paid Brown Brothers for the bill of exchange with which they settled for the wool in Buenos Ayres; that that sum was a plain, tangible amount divested of any complications of foreign currency. He insisted with much pertinency that if Murray & Davis had sold or did sell the wool for less than the $33,552 paid Brown Brothers, the former would lose money. He demonstrated that if the 707,512 6 8 paper dollars of the invoice was reduced to American money at the rates of four cents, that of the Consular certificate, the result would be but $28,300 50 as the cost of the wool, in face of the fact that the owners paid Brown Brothers $33,552 for it. He intimated that Consul Hudson avoided stating the real value of a paper dollar by giving its ratio to a Spanish silver dollar.

Mr. Sidney Webster, in behalf of the importers, replied that the difficulties surrounding the question then presented to the appraisers, sprung, not only from the fact that we in the United States estimated duties upon the foreign value of merchandise instead of the home value; but from the other fact that in our revenue system wool was made an exception to most articles imported, by being admitted duty free, if its market value at the place of exportation was twenty cents or under, and that this market value was to be exclusive of all commissions, charges and expenses of every kind, in purchase and preparation for shipment. In order best to determine the market value of articles imported, Congress had early provided that every invoice presented must be made in the currency of the country of purchase, and had also fixed the value of certain foreign currencies which, like the pound sterling of England or franc of France, had a specie basis. In case of depreciated currency like that of Buenos Ayres, Congress had authorized the President to provide for determining the value, and this authority the President had duly exercised by making the Consuls at such ports the persons to inquire into, ascertain and report the value of such depreciated currency "in Spanish or United States silver dollars." Congress, following out the same idea, had by law required every such invoice to be accompanied by a consular certificate, to be presented at the Custom-house. He contended that such a consular certificate, when duly authenticated, was conclusive upon the appraisers, and fixed the value of the depreciated currency for Custom-house purposes, just as an act of Congress fixed the value of a pound sterling. If the consul made an incorrect certificate, the President must prevent a recurrence of such statement, and protect the revenue, if need be, by removal or instruction, but it was not the function of collectors or appraisers to question the act of a consul in that relation. With their respective spheres of duty each was independent of the other. Mr. Webster also insisted that the appraisers could only express their opinion of the value of an imported article in the currency in which the invoice was made, and quoted Treasury Regulations; that the law in this matter prescribed the form in which they must write down their judgment, and that nowhere in the testimony was it claimed that Murray & Davis paid more than the number of paper dollars stated in the invoice. He denied that the $33,552 paid Brown Brothers was specie value within the law, or furnished a test of the market value of the wool, or value of a paper dollar; that amount included interest on sixty days' bill, cost of exchange, profits of bankers, &c., which must be deducted. The cost of putting funds in Buenos Ayres from New-York was no part of market value of this wool in the hands of the grower. He showed that Congress had taken SILVER and not GOLD as the basis of transactions in the Custom-house; that the value of an American silver dollar was fixed by Mr. Jefferson in his report to be the same as the Spanish dollar then in use, and that if by that system of Mr. Jefferson, adopted by Congress, and not yet changed, the Government did not get as much duty as it ought, the fault was not in the appraisers, nor susceptible of legal remedy by them. The importers also insisted that even upon the theory of the Custom-house wool costing one hundred and ten paper dollars to the arroba, was not dutiable.

The argument having occupied the greater part of the day, the case was adjourned, and on Wednesday last the General Appraisers reported that the wool was invoiced at $621,452 of currency; that was valued by the local appraisers at $730,917 02; but that, in their judgment, the market value in Buenos Ayres was $606,109 04 currency; thus making the value fixed by reappraisement to be 15,313 paper dollars less than the invoice, and $124,808 less than first appraisement.

The General Appraisers also decided in their report that the ratio of value of Buenos Ayres currency was 25 paper dollars to one dollar silver, thereby sustaining the consular certificate, and the perfect correctness of the action of the importers.

W. M. Evarts, Esq., for the Custom-house; and Messrs. Webster & Craig for the importers.

An Offal Case—The Mayor and Manure.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

The People ex rel. John Green vs. Fernando Wood.—This case was stated in the TIMES of the 18th December last, and again March 16. The relator applies for a peremptory *mandamus* to compel the Mayor to countersign a warrant directed to the Chamberlain for the payment of $1,000 to the relator, for services in removing offal from the streets of the City. The relator sets forth that he has performed the work under a contract with the City Inspector, in persuance of authority from the Mayor and Health Commissioners. The City Inspector has also certified the bill.

Upon the return of the writ of alternative *mandamus*, the Mayor made return that the work had not been performed according to contract; that the relator only removed the offal to the dock and there dumped it. Further, that the offal in the relator's district had been left in the streets until it became a public nuisance.

The matter now came up on a demurrer to the return of the respondent, the relator's counsel taking the ground that it was insufficient, and should be quashed. Decision was reserved.

A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for relator; H. H. Anderson, for respondent.

Service by Publication—Jurisdiction of Absent Defendants.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

Cook vs. Farnam.—This was an appeal from an order made by Justice INGRAHAM at Special Term, denying a motion for the completion of purchase and will in partition. The facts of the case are developed in the opinion of the Court:

ALLEN, J.—The objection to the title is that one of the infant heirs-at-law of the former owner, and a tenant in common of the premises sold, was not properly served with process.

At the time of the commencement of this action she resided in California, and was and still is an infant under the age of twenty-one years. An order for the service of the summons upon her, by publishing the same, was made by Judge Roosevelt, upon the affidavit of the plaintiff, an aunt of the infant defendant. His order did not direct a deposit of the summons and complaint in the post-office, directed to the defendant, at her place of residence. The affidavit did not show, nor did it appear in any way, that the residence of the infant was unknown to the plaintiff, and could not with reasonable diligence be ascertained by her (Code, sec. 135.) The only statement in the affidavit bearing upon the question is, "that George Dunphill and Josephine Dunphill (the infant,) resided in the State of California, but their present place of residence therein, deponent is unable to state"—implying, that she had known where they had resided at one time, without its appearing that they had removed at all from such place of residence. The affidavit is entirely connected with the fact that they had resided, within the knowledge of the deponent, at Benecia, or any other given place, and still resided there, the individual making the affidavit having no reason to suppose or believe that they had removed, but excusing herself for denying present knowledge of their residence, by reason of the want of that present knowledge, which is the result of an actual and recent visit to their domicil.

But, conceding that the affidavit was honestly made, and the plaintiff had no knowledge or belief as to the place of residence of the absentees, the statute was not complied with, for the want of evidence that their residence could not be ascertained "with reasonable diligence." It is palpable that slight diligence only would have been necessary to ascertain where they resided. But the statutory proceedings for acquiring jurisdiction of absent defendants must be strictly complied with, to give the Court jurisdiction. The jurisdiction is strictly statutory, and can only be acquired in the mode prescribed by the statute. (Hallett vs. Righters, 13 How., 43; Burham vs. Peabody, 3 id., 109; Kendall vs. Washburn, 14 id., 380.) Even admission of the service of process out of the State is ineffectual to give the Court jurisdiction *in personam*, (Litchfield vs. Burnett, 5 id., 341, and see Eustice vs. Thomas, 5 How., 45.) As the infant could not convey her estate, she cannot by any covenant confer jurisdiction upon the Court, or ratify or approve the order of sale. Her power of attorney to Mr. Lamar is a nulity.

The order at Special Term must be affirmed with costs.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

THE SLAVER ERIE.

The United States vs. Nathaniel M. Gordon.—The jury in this case, after being out all night, came into Court this morning, and stated that they were unable to agree upon a verdict. They were accordingly discharged. They stood, as we understand, seven to five for conviction.

The jury were thereupon discharged for the term.

Balm for the Bruised.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Robert Beggs vs. Benjamin F. Camp.—In this case, which was reported in the TIMES of Thursday, the plaintiff sued to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained in consequence of the defendant's negligence. The defendant was contractor for the erection of certain buildings on lots Nos. 591 and 592 Broadway, and plaintiff averred that he left a platform in an unsafe condition, by reason of which he plaintiff was injured. The defendant denied plaintiff's allegations, and set up as his defence that the plaintiff was injured in consequence of his own negligence. Verdict was now given the plaintiff for $500.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

CLERKE, J.—*Bloxham vs. Bloxham.*—Report of referee sent back, with directions to proceed to the completion of the reference as quickly as possible, according to the memorandum with the clerk. All exceptions not therein provided for are overruled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

Wm. Schedelford et al. vs. Wm. Binns, &c.—Motion denied if counter claim is admitted.

Henry E. Freeman vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.—Referred to A. B. Tappan, with $10 costs.

Thos. Owen, &c. vs. Wm. Bagley, &c.—Motion granted on conditions.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 21, 1861.

$6,000	U. S. 6s,'81..Cou	83¾	150	Erie Railroad	22⅛
1,000	U. S. 6s, '74..Cou	76½	100	Har. R. Pri'd	21½
9,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	36	100	do	22¼
28,000	do	36¼	225	do	22
4,000	Va. St. 6s	40	100	Reading R......s60	32⅜
9,000	N. Caro. St. 6s	45	10	Mich. Cen. R.	42⅜
6,000	do	44¾	50	do	42
7,000	Missouri S. 6s	39	50	do	42½
1,000	do	38¾	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R	11¾
8,000	do	38¼	150	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S	26
5,600	do......b30	38¼	200	do	25⅞
18,000	do	38⅛	5	Panama Railroad	109
10,000	Louis. S. 6's..s10	52	50	do	108
1,000	do	52	200	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	66
3,000	Erie R. 1st M. B.	100½	50	do......s30	65
500	Mich. So. 2d M. B.	55	100	do	65¾
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	35¼	300	do	65⅜
10	Bk of the St. of N. Y	75	100	do	65⅝
5	Bank of Commerce	78	50	do......s15	65¼
5	Bk. of Republic	90	100	do......s7	65⅜
50	Metropolitan Bk	80	50	Galena & Chic. R.	60⅞
50	Canton Company	9	250	do	60¾
5	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	79	150	do	60⅜
83	Penna. Coal Co.	76	50	do	60⅝
65	Pacific M. S Co.	65½	250	do......s10	60⅜
300	N. Y. Central R.	73¾	150	Clev. & Tol. R.	23¾
170	Harlem Railroad	9⅛	100	do......s10	23¼
10	do	9⅛	500	Chic. & R. I. R.	35⅜
100	do	9¼	50	do......s10	35⅛
450	do	9	15	Chic., B. & Q. R.	55⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s,'81 Reg.	84	250	N. Y. Central R.	73⅛
19,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	36	50	do......s10	73⅜
1,000	Virginia St. 6s	39½	100	do......b10	73⅛
3,000	do......s10	39	150	Harlem Railroad	9
3,000	do	39¼	300	Harlem R. Pref.	21⅜
5,000	do......s60	38	50	Panama R......s30	106½
20,000	Missouri St. 6s	37¾	30	Clev., Col & Cin. R	96
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s	44½	100	Gal. & Chic. R..s10	60
2,000	do	44¼	250	do	60¼
11,000	do	44	50	do	60⅛
3,000	La. St. 6s	51	250	do......s5	60
5,000	Erie R. 4th m. bs.	81	300	do......s3	60
2,000	Ill. Cen R. bds	89	100	Clev. & Tol. R..b10	23
100	Ill. Cen. Rd. Sp..s3	65¾	50	Chic. & R. I. R.b10	34⅞
100	do	65½			

FRIDAY, June 21—P. M.

The Stock Market, which manifested weakness yesterday, took quite a downward turn to-day, reversing the spirit of Wednesday, and leaving prices this afternoon about 1½ ₩ cent. lower than the best rates of that day, on nearly the whole Railway Share list. The advance on Government Securities was also partially lost, while the Border State Stocks were irregular—Tennessees, 1 ₩ cent better than yesterday; Virginias, ¾ ₩ cent. lower; Missouris, 1@1½ ₩ cent lower; and North Carolinas and Louisianas steady. The Railway mortgages are in fair request, and prices for the leading descriptions well sustained. For the general and decided reaction in the Railway Shares no special cause was assigned, as the War news was not remarkably exciting, nor the chances of a great battle very imminent, although vague rumors in this direction appeared in the morning papers. Some of the *Bull* parties to the recent upward turn in the market, on the Street, are supposed to have realized their profits, especially on Galena and New-York Central, content, in these War times, with the rise of 2½ ₩ cent. from the starting point; and ready, of course, to put themselves in an easy position to come in again, should the *Bear* account presume largely on the reaction to sell at low prices.

After the printed sales in the afternoon, the market showed increased heaviness, and lower figures were made on the Street, closing about as follows:

New-York Central	73⅛	Mich. Guaranteed	25¼
Erie	22¼	Michigan Central	42
Hudson	32¼	Toledo	22⅜
Harlem Preferred	21¾	Rock Island	34⅜
Galena	60	Illinois Central	65
Pacific	65¼	Burlington	56⅛
Panama	106⅜	Missouris	37¾

The business in Foreign Exchange for the *Fulton*, sailing for Havre and Southampton at noon on Saturday, was done to-day at 105½@105¾ ₩ cent. for Bankers' bills, and 104@105¼ for the various grades of Merchant bills. The demand from the Importers of Merchandise was again moderate, but a fair amount to cover the importation of Gold was purchased by the leading Banking houses, partly for cash and partly for their own paper, 30@45 days, adding 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum interest. The market for Money is unusually dull this week, and the rates, on call, are generally cheap, where the collateral is unquestioned—say 4@5 ₩ cent. The Banks are believed to hold, at present, about $39,500,000, or an increase of a million on last week's average, while their Discounts have run down over a million of dollars.

The Bank of New-York has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 ₩ cent., payable July 1. The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 6 ₩ cent., payable July 1. The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of 10 ₩ cent., payable July 1, leaving a balance of 7⅞ ₩ cent. to carry to the surplus fund, which now amounts to $119,833. The Metropolitan Bank has declared a dividend of 3 ₩ cent., payable July 1.

The following shows the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the month of May, 1861, as compared with that of 1860:

	1861.	1860.
Received from coal	$205,985 43	$180,581 83
Received from merchandise	31,762 69	53,775 33
Received from travel, &c.	16,169 37	30,653 55
Total	$269,917 49	$265,010 71
Transp'n and all charges	131,983 34	149,717 67
Net profit for the month	$131,934 15	$115,293 04
Net profit for previous 5 mos.	469,121 12	462,403 29
Total net profit for 6 mos.	$601,055 27	$577,696 33

Annexed is a statement of the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for the last week:

	Week. Tons Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	6,934.08	107,459.16
Shipped South	19,865 01	359,380.12
Total	26,799.09	466,840.08
For corresponding time last year:	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	5,373.06	82,454.16
Shipped South	18,607.01	344,188.02
Total	23,980 07	426,642 18

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad for the week ending June 15, were:

	1861.	1860.
Passengers	$6 561	$10,195
Freight	10,308	11,276
Sundries	855	1,045
Total	$17,725	$22,517
Total this month to date	$34 318	$42,759
Total since Jan. 1	410 880	378,512

The receipts of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad for the first two weeks of June were:

Passengers	$8,868
Freight	55,978
Mail and express	1,181
Rent	1,212
Ferry	988
Total	$68 226
Corresponding two weeks in 1860	13,121
Increase to June 14	$43,829

The holders of La Crosse and Milwaukee Bonds, and all creditors and shareholders in interest, have been called, by public advertisement and special circular, to confer together at the office of Mr. N. A. COWDREY, No. 29 William street. They will will find with Mr. COWDREY the proposed plan for consolidating and thoroughly reorganizing the affairs of the Company, on a basis somewhat similar, and believed to be susceptible of equally favorable results, of the recent scheme of the creditors and shareholders of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company, (now Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien,) to which the actual or productive value of the La Crosse line, if once in honest and mutually consenting management, might be likened. The current earnings of the road are represented to be about $100,000 ₩ month, no part of which reaches the great body of mortgage Bondholders, and a good portion of which is said to be applied to their prejudice, to questionable and unsecured floating claims against the old administration. The proposed plan is to sell the road under the decree of foreclosure, to be purchased for the benefit of assenting creditors and farm-mortgage stockholders; pay the present creditors and that class of stockholders with bonds and stock of the new Company, as follows, viz.:

Value of property		$7,400,000
Divided as follows:		
Mortgage @ 7 per cent., thirty years	$2,460,000	
1st Preferred Stock @ 7 per cent.	1,500,000	
2d Preferred Stock @ 7 per cent.	1,000,000	
Common Stock	2,440,000	—7,400,000
Appropriate the mortgage bonds to pay 1st Mort. E. Div. at par	$900,000	
City of Milwaukee at par	314,000	
2d Mort. E. Div. @ 25 per cent.	250,000	
Land Grants Nos. 1 @ 1991, @ 50 per cent.	995,500	
Unappropriated	500	—2,460,000
Appropriate 1st Preferred Stock to pay—		
2d Mort. E. Div. @ 50 per cent.	$500,000	
Land Grants Nos. 1 @ 1991, @ 50 per cent.	995,500	
Unappropriated	4,500	—1,500,000
Appropriate 2d Preferred Stock to pay—		
Land Grants Nos. 1 992@2,500, at 75 ₩ cent.	$381,750	
Land Grants Nos. 2,500@4,000, at 40 ₩ cent.	600,000	
Unappropriated	18,250	—1,000,000
Appropriate common Stock to pay—		
Land Grants Nos. 2,500@4,000, at 35 ₩ cent.	$525,000	
Farm Mortgages, at par	1,000,000	
Milwaukee and Minnesota Stock, ($1,500,000,) at 20 ₩ cent.	300,000	
Unappropriated	615 000	—2,440,000
Cost of Road		$7,400 000

The following are Messrs. TAYLOR & BROS. buying rates, to-day, for bank notes:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-England	¼	North Carolina	15
New-York State	½	S. C. and Georgia	20
Canada	¾	Mobile, Ala.	20
East Jersey	¼	New-Orleans, La	12½
West Jersey	⅛	Ohio and Indiana	1¼
Philadelphia	¼	Kentucky	4
Pennsylvania	2½	Ill. and Wisconsin	60
Baltimore	¾	Iowa	5
Maryland	2½	Tennessee	20
Delaware	¼	Missouri	20
Virginia	15	Michigan	1½

The Erie Bondholders.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

It is generally understood that the earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, since the plan of reorganization was adopted in the autumn of 1859, have exceeded the estimates then made and published; and this opinion is strengthened by the fact that the proposed payments of arrears of interest on the first three mortgages, was made considerably before the time assigned for such payments.

This being the case, as a holder of some of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds, I confess to no little surprise that the arrears of interest due on that class have not been paid, at least in part.

Supposing that the company's earnings are equal to the estimates of 1859, there should be on hand at the present moment, between five and six hundred thousand dollars. In their circular, issued in October, 1859, they estimate that, for the year ending December, 1861, there will be earnings to the amount of $1,165,000 "applicable to the entire redemption of suspended mortgage coupons, and other necessary expenses." At the end of the first half of the year, there should, consequently, be realized about half of the sum above named, or $587,500. This must be true, or the company's earnings have fallen short of the estimates; but if true, or if it approximate the truth, why does not Mr. MARSH pay one or two of the four over-due coupons?

At a time like the present, when all incomes are reduced, and many of them utterly annihilated, a payment of a portion of that long-delayed interest would bring relief to hundreds. If the receiver has the money to pay only one of these coupons, can see no good reason why it should not be immediately given to those to whom it belongs.

It has been often suggested that payment is withheld in order to depress the market value of these securities for the benefit of wealthy capitalists and their friends behind the curtain; but for one, I have too high an opinion of Mr. MARSH to believe that he is capable of lending his countenance to so nefarious a proceeding. It is, however, so generally believed that he has funds sufficient to pay a portion, if not the whole of the arrears on the Fourths, that in default of payment, an explanation, at least, is very naturally looked for from him.

In the estimates of 1859, one item of expense should be noticed. It was proposed to appropriate $500,000 for the Long Dock completion, and this sum was to be taken from the earnings of 1860. Now, if the public is rightly informed, a part, at least, of this appropriation, was saved by an arrangement with Mr. STEVENS, who agreed to furnish a large sum in consideration of certain privileges on the road, to be granted to him. Whatever was saved by that bargain, should be added to the surplus of the present year; unless, indeed (what I grant is possible), that the whole appropriation, together with the money received from STEVENS, was, or is to be, expended on the Long Dock improvement. However this be, one thing is very clear, viz: that the business of the road for the last two years, if the published statements be true, has been very large-equal, as is generally believed, to the estimates, which give, as before stated, $1,155,000, as the result of the present year's traffic. If the Receiver has not half that amount on hand at the present time, there must have been a very remarkable departure in some direction, from the Company's programme of October, 1859.

The money or an explanation, is earnestly desired by some BONDHOLDERS.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 21.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77½; Reading Railroad, 16¼; Morris Canal, 39; Long Island Railroad, 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par @1-10 per cent. premium.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 21, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 67 bbls. Ashes, 17,009 bbls. Flour, 302 bbls. Corn Meal, 72,498 bushels Wheat, 25,130 bushels Corn, 890 bushels Rye, 20,633 bushels Oats, 475 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,974 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Are quite dull, and prices are somewhat nominal.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 300 bags Laguayra at 13¾c. @14¼c.; and 1,500 bags Rio at 11c.@14c. ₩ lb., usual terms.

COPPER—We have heard of sales of 90,000 lbs. American Refined Ingot at 18c.@18¼c., chiefly within the range, ₩ lb., cash.

COTTON—A moderate inquiry prevails to-day, for desirable lots at buoyant prices. We quote Middling Uplands at 14½c @14¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₩ lb. Sales 1,500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The principal demand, to-day, has been for shipping lots of Extra State, (which description is not plenty,) and for round hoop Extra Ohio; prices of these have been quoted steady. The market for other kinds, however, is spiritless, and buyers have any existing advantage. The receipts, since our last, have been rather large. The reported sales of State and Western add up 15,200 bbls., including superfine State, a $4 35@$4 50; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 65 @$5, mainly at $4 70@$4 80; Superfine Western at $4 30@$4 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 65@$5 80; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 75@$6; inferior extra Ohio at $5 10@$5 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 35 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 35	@$4 50
Extra State	4 65	@ 5 00
Superfine Western	4 30	@ 4 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 65	@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 75	@ 6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 10	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 40	@ 6 90
Fancy Genesee	5 10	@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 30	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in request at previous prices. Sales, 2,100 bbls., at $5 70@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$9 for very fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in moderate demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 70@$7 50 ₩ bbl. Sales 750 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, especially by shippers, yet prices of sound lots of Spring have been quoted firm. Winter is quite heavy, and tending downward. Sales: 189,000 bushels, including White Canada, on private terms; Canada Club, part at $1 17@$1 18; White Western, $1 30@$145, chiefly at $1 30; Red Western, (part to arrive,) at $1 25@$1 26; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 16@$1 18, the latter for very choice; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 94c.@$1 16; Northwestern Club, at $1 03 @$1 10; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 90c.@ $1 08; and White Kentucky, at $1 60 ₩ bushel. Corn is improving. The sales reach 64,500 bushels, at 42c.@50c., the latter an extreme rate, for very poor to very choice new mixed Western; 52c.@54c. for Western Yellow; 51c. for Western White; and 57c. for Southern Yellow, ₩ bushel. Rye is inquired for, at 68c. ₩ bushel. Sales 2,850 bushels. Barley is unaltered. Oats are in limited request, including Canadian, at 28c.@31c.; Western, at 29c.@31c., and State at 31¼c.@32c. ₩ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending June 19, 1861:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	28,749	21,520
Wheat, bushels	377,607	440,238
Corn, bushels	649,515	513,445
Oats, bushels	53,613	86,022
Rye, bushels	21,513	37,400
Barley, bushels	4,101	1,836

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to June 19:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	538,625	210,656	183,485
Wheat, bush.	4,239,507	1,651,433	1,257,129
Corn, bush	7,511,670	7,103,601	2,237,252
Oats, bush.	420,971	540,218	315,470
Rye, bush.	174,171	61,194	23,216
Barley, bush	294,081	186,208	113,730

"Reducing the flour to wheat," the Chicago *Tribune* remarks: "The total amount of grain of all kinds received from the 1st of January to the 15th of June, for three years, compare as follows:

	Bushels.
1861	15,333,525
1861	10,595,934
1859	4,864,222

The following table shows the amount of flour and grain in store in Chicago on the 17th inst., compared with the statement of the three previous weeks:

	June 17.	June 10.	June 3.	May 27.
Flour, bbls	35,250	35,250	37,700	29,300
Wheat, bush.	442,023	523 384	458,959	549,376
Corn, bush	2,281,073	1,876,451	1,654,384	1,583,222
Oats, bush	474,614	506,497	505,726	501,305

HAY—North River has been in very limited demand at 45c.@50c. for shipping, and 50c.@60c., for local use ₩ 100 lbs. Supplies increasing.

HOPS—Have been in fair request at buoyant prices, including last year's crop, at, according to quality, from 12c.@24c., and crop of 1859, at 3c., ₩ lb.

IRON—Has been very quiet at irregular prices.

LEAD—The demand has been quite limited, and prices have been somewhat nominal.

LUMBER—Trade in Chicago, during the week ending June 19, was very quiet. The Chicago *Tribune* remarks: "The city dealers are selling to their customers at previous prices—mostly on time, as money in the country is very scarce. Under these circumstances, very few sell below $8 for common boards and fencing, except in boat-loads, which are generally sold at $7 25@$7 50 for cash, or at $7 75@$8 on time. There is little or no inquiry for upper qualities, and the market is nominal. In cargoes there was comparatively little done, under light receipts and a very limited inquiry. In Shingles there is a somewhat firmer feeling, without, however, any material change in prices. Lath is steady and unchanged. The dealers are selling at $1 25@$1 50, and several deck loads were sold during the week, at $1 12½."

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 20 bbls. New-Orleans at 35c.; 40 bbls. Cuba Muscovado at 24c; 190 hhds. do. do. at 13c.@19c., chiefly for distilling at 13c.@15c., and by auction, 60 hhds. Porto Rico at 21½c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Nothing new to-day in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request at 77c.@78c., and, toward the close, was held at 80c. and upwards, ₩ gallon. Resin was less active, but firm, including common, at $2 31¼ ₩ 310 lbs.

OILS—The demand has been generally limited, but prices of the principal kinds have been quoted steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork was dull and heavy to-day, including Mess, at $15@$15 25 and Prime at $10@$10 37 ₩ bbl. Sales, 850 bbls. in lots. Cut Meats are quiet, at 6c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales 400 tcs. and bbls., at 8½c.@9¾c. ₩ lb., the latter an extreme rate. Beef is inactive, at $10 25@$11 50 for extra Mess; $8 25@$10 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$6 00 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at from 8c.@13c. for Western, and 9c.@15c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at 3c.@7c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 75 tcs., in lots, at $5 62½@$6 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales 600 bags Pepper, at 27½c., cash, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair, and sales have been made of 800 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¼c.@ 8¼c.; 200 boxes Havana, at 4⅞c.@5c.; and, by auction, 238 hhds. Porto Rico, at 5 5-16c.@6¼c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—The demand for desirable lots, especially of Oolongs, has been good, and prices have favored sellers.

TIN—All kinds have been quiet. Prices, nominal.

TOBACCO—A good inquiry prevails for domestic. Sales have been reported of 375 hhds. Kentucky, &c., part at 5¼c.@7¼c., with 225 cases Seed Leaf, on private terms, ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 36,000 lbs. at 8¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made to-day of 700 bbls., at 16½c.@16¾c., chiefly at 16½c., with a lot of extra, (E. & D.,) reported at 17c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were limited, to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 6d. @7d.; Corn, 5¾d.@6d. ₩ bushel; Cotton, ⅛d. @5-32d. ₩ lb.; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₩ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₩ tierce; Tobacco, 25s.; Lard and Bacon, 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d.; Tallow, 20s.@ 25s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. and, by a foreign vessel, Wheat, in ship's bags, at 10½d. ₩ bushel. Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d. and 2s. 10½d. ₩ bbl., the latter rate by a foreign vessel; Grain, 7½d.@8½d.; Resin, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 9d.@30s.; Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₩ ton. For Dublin, a foreign brig, with Wheat, (12,000 bushels,) in bulk, at 10d. ₩ bush. For Antwerp, Rye, (10,000 bushels,) in bulk, at 9d. ₩ bush.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	June 12
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 15
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June 22
John Bell	Glasgow	Quebec	June 22
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Anglia	Galway	New-York	July 2
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Prince Albert	Galway	Boston	July 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 1
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	June 22
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	June 22
Adriatic	New-York	Galway	June 25
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June 19
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	June 29
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 3
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 6
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	July 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
America	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Fulton*, will close at the Post office, Saturday morning, at 10½ A. M.

Mails close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails, (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

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PERSONAL

NOTHING IMPROVES THE PERSONAL appearance more than good clean teeth. Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond st., fill, clean, extract and insert teeth in the most careful and substantial manner, and on the lowest terms. Refer to Doctors J. O. Pond, Joseph Worster, W. N. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb and others.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.

The debates of the next session of Congress, to convene in Washington City, the 4th of July, 1861, will be published officially by the undersigned in THE DAILY GLOBE, newspaper form, and in THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX, in book form. The latter passes free through the mails of the United States. The price for either during the session is $3, in advance, payable in specie. Post-office stamps, or the notes of specie-paying banks

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1861. JOHN C. RIVES.

JUST DUG UP AT WASHINGTON.—A REmarkable Southern Book, 50c. BLUE BOOK of all the offices in the country, 25c. Abstracted Indiana Trust Bonds, 1861, $1.

ALFRED HUNTER, Bookseller, Washington D. C.
ROSS & TOUSEY, New-York, Agents for Publisher.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NOTICE.—BLEECKER HALL, CORNER OF Morton and Bleecker sts., is regularly open for Divine Service EVERY SABBATH according to the usages of the Presbyterian Church, at 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M.; Sabbath school, 9 A. M. Minister, Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, of the Presbytery of New-York. N. B.—Families and others not connected with other churches are cordially invited to attend.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach next SUNDAY at the North Trinity Church, 34th-st., west side of Broadway, at 10½ A. M., on the *Condition and Wants of our Soldiers*, and in the evening he will commence a course of four sermons on the War—1. *Mistakes of the South*; 2. *Position of the North*; 3. *Contrast between Loyalty and Rebellion* and 4. *The Great Result*. Services to commence at 8 o'clock.

PREACHING TO THE SOLDIERS.—REV. Mr. CORBITT will preach to the Anderson Zouaves on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock in the grove, at Saltec Bay, five miles from Jersey City. The inhabitants of Bergen Point are invited to attend. Rev. Mr. SMITH will preach in the large tent on Union-square, at 3 o'clock. Preaching again in the EVENING. The public are invited to attend. W. N. PEAINE, Miss. of L. P. Ass.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Sermon in the EVENING to Young Men. Subject—*Life as it is—Life as it ought to be*. Seats free. The Annual Sunday-school Excursion will take place next WEDNESDAY.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av. REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach in the MORNING, Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, in the EVENING. Seats free.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST SEVENTEENTH-ST., near Stuyvesant Park. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D., SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. Sabbath School in MORNING at 9 o'clock, and AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. Free Church and a "Free Gospel."

THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY meets EVERY SABBATH, at the Historical Library, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st., at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Rev. Mr. FLANDERS, of Cincinnati, will preach TO-MORROW. Morning Discourse: *The Philosophy and Mission of Death.* Strangers are always accommodated with seats.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REGular Sabbath services in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. ELDRIDGE MIX, and in the AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, by Rev. Dr. HAGUE, of the Madison-av. Church. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. Ladies' Bible class at 3 P. M.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of 9th st. and Avenue B. Rev. NEWTON HESTON, of Newark, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M and also at 6 P. M. Seats free, and all are invited.

BEHOLD, HE COMETH WITH CLOUDS!—The Interpreter of Prophecy, Mr. S. S. SNOW will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, at 3 o'clock, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, on *The Time, Manner and Object of the Second Coming of Christ.* Seats free and the public invited.

THE IDOL OF THE "EVANGELICAL" CHURCHES.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject, in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. MCALISTER; 3 P. M., T. T. EVERETT; EVENING, the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Strawberry Festival, WEDNESDAY EVENING. Tickets, 25 cents.

REV. ROBERT LOWRY WILL PREACH in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, (corner Hanson-place and Portland-av.,) on SUNDAY, the 23d, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 157 Worth-st.—The regular children's service every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, in the Chapel. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Short addresses, and singing by the children.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Services on LORD'S DAY (June 23), at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor URBAN C. BREWER. Subject—Morning—*The Two Enemies.* Evening—*The Hope in Christ.*

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH—CORNER 14TH- and 7th-av. Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, Pastor, will preach in this Church on TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7¾ o'clock P. M.

REV. ISAAC S. KALLOCH WILL PREACH in the Laight-st. Baptist Church (corner Laight and Varick sts.) TO MORROW (Sunday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock and in the EVENING at 7¾. Subject for the evening: *Manliness.*

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., under the care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Services every SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH—REV. W. H. EVANS Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW evening on the *Death of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.* Evening service at 7¾ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, near Hoyt st., Brooklyn. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7¾ o'clock in the EVENING, by Rev. S. A. SEAMAN, of Connecticut. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

ANNUAL SERMON BEFORE THE MISSIONary Union of the General Theological Seminary, on SUNDAY EVENING, at St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., by Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D. Service to commence at 8 o'clock.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor of Market-st. Church, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. MORNING service will commence at 10½ o'clock. EVENING service at 7¾ o'clock.

REV. T. L. LATHROP, OF BRIDGEPORT, Conn., will preach in the 20th st. Universal 1st Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY,—MORNING and AFTERNOON. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORner of Waverley-place. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 4, and 7¾ o'clock. Free seats.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—ON THIRTY-fourth-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. HARE, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M.

REV. N. C. LOCKE, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Northwest Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., SUNDAY, June 23, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT.

THE WORKS OF THE CANADA POWDER COMPANY, NEAR HAMILTON, CANADA, FOR SALE.

The property of this Company will be offered for public competition, if not previously disposed of by private sale, at Hamilton, Canada, on the 27th day of June, 1861, at 12 noon.

The Canada Powder Company's Works are in complete working order, capable of manufacturing 160 kegs per day, constructed in 1855, on the most approved principle, and with the latest improvements, at a cost of $82,000.

There are 140 acres of land attached to the works, with an ample supply of water.

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NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKS.—Office No. 45 Fulton st. Gale's Patent Two-horse Mowing-Machine, $75, payable 1st January. Harvesting tools and implements of all kinds for sale cheap.
TREDWELL & PELL.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year.

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Subscriptions will be received and single copies may be procured at either place.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PATRIOT'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—ROTHERMEL'S "PICTURE FOR THE TIMES," AND MUSICAL SOIREE.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Yesterday appears to have been a remarkably quiet day in the vicinity of Washington, on both sides of the Potomac. Not even an alarm occurred. Evidences multiply, however, that the Government expects soon to initiate active operations against BEAUREGARD's line—among which are the continued arrival of troops at the Capital, to take the place of those which are daily pushed into Virginia. It is stated, also, that the Government has determined, at the solicitation of prominent gentlemen, to accept the services of twenty-two additional regiments immediately. From points further west we have little intelligence of moment.

Advices from Fortress Monroe, to Thursday evening, are important. A large secession force was rumored to be advancing towards the fortress from the direction of Yorktown, and a reconnoisance towards Great Bethel was immediately ordered. The German Turner Regiment, under command of MAX WEBER, was detailed for this duty, together with a company of regulars, in charge of two pieces of artillery. The expedition had not returned at last accounts. There is little doubt that the rebels are approaching nearer our lines round the fortress, as our pickets near Little Bethel were driven in by them on Wednesday. Opposite the Rip Raps they are reported to be erecting strong masked batteries,—probably with a view to dislodging the long-range cannon recently put in position there, and which has been found to command so successfully the rebel batteries at Sewell's Point. Preparations are being made by Gen. BUTLER to rebuild the bridge over Hampton Creek.

Two Massachusetts men, for some time residents of Macon, Ga., and impressed into one of the Georgia Companies, in service in the battery at Sewell's Point, made their escape on Thursday morning, and have made important disclosures to Gen. BUTLER, not only relating to the Sewell's Point Battery, but regarding the strength of the rebel forces, and the intention of the rebel leaders. The battery, they state, consists of five columbiads, fifty-four pieces of smaller calibre, and three rifled cannon. On the road to Norfolk are two other batteries, formed with guns taken from the Gosport Navy Yard. The force at the point consists of five hundred men, while at Norfolk are fifteen thousand, and at intermediate points about two thousand. The intentions of the rebel leaders had been disclosed in a speech made by HOWELL COBB, to some disaffected troops from Georgia, and at least have the merit of magnitude, not to say magnificence. He pledged his honor that within three months the Confederate army should not only occupy Washington, but should subdue the entire Union forces of the North. It is the opinion of these two men that the Government should prepare for a long and vigorous war.

The folds of the boa constrictor, as typified by Gen. SCOTT, are indeed encircling the rebels. They will soon stretch all the way along the Southwest border, and when they begin to contract, somebody will be crushed. A regiment of mounted men is to be raised immediately in California for service in Arizona, and a portion of the new regiments authorized to be raised in Iowa, one of which is to be a cavalry regiment, is to be engaged in Texas, in concert with the two regiments recently raised in Santa Fé, New-Mexico, and also in concert with the California Regiment first mentioned. This movement is doubtless made with a view to the protection of the large number of Union men known to be in Texas, as well as to distract and scatter the rebel forces, which, thus hemmed in on all sides, will scarcely know from what direction to expect an attack.

The Wheeling Convention yesterday adjourned over until Monday, to allow the Committee appointed for that purpose, time to perfect an ordinance for the reorganization of the State militia.

It has been found necessary by the Navy Department, in view of the great disparity which exists in the bids made for the construction of the new gun-boats, to fix upon a standard price for the work, and to invite contractors to build them for that price. The sum, of course, will be regulated at a fair average of the lowest bids made, and it is believed that in this manner the Government will we able to obtain all the boats wanted at a fair price. The bids for the machinery were much more even, the average being within the range fixed by the Department.

Another regiment—the Twenty-sixth—left Elmira yesterday, for Washington, and there are now five regiments more there, waiting to be mustered into the service, when they will immediately depart for the same destination.

Col. VON STEINWEHR'S Regiment—the Twenty-ninth New-York Volunteers—numbering upward of 800 muskets, took its departure for Washington yesterday. The men, most of whom have smelt powder in other lands, presented an extremely fine appearance. They were warmly applauded along their route, from Elm Park to Cortlandt-street.

The Second Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, 1,047 rank and file, under command of Col. MARSTON, arrived yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, in the *Bay State*. They have with them 96 horses and 22 commissariat wagons. They left in the evening for Washington, *via* Baltimore.

Col. LANSING'S regiment, which has been quartered for some time past on Staten Island, also left yesterday for Washington.

The body of Major WINTHROP, killed at the battle of Great Bethel, was yesterday removed from the armory of the Seventh Regiment, and transported to New-Haven for final interment. Funeral services were celebrated at the Armory previous to the removal, which were attended by a large concourse of citizens and military.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, and, after transacting a small amount of routine business of no general interest, adjourned to Wednesday evening next at 5 o'clock.

At Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Justice HOGEBOOM, the *mandamus* of GREEN against the Mayor was up yesterday on a demurrer to the respondent's return. The proceeding is to compel the Mayor to countersign a warrant for $1,000, in favor of the relator, directed to the Chamberlain. The amount is claimed for services in cleaning the streets of offal, &c. In the case of BEGGS *vs.* CAMP, brought to recover of the defendant as building contractor, for injuries sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of alleged negligence in leaving, in an unsafe condition, a platform in front of Nos. 591 and 593 Broadway, the jury gave the plaintiff $500 damages. The case was stated in the TIMES of Wednesday, and was tried before Justice BOSWORTH, at Trial Term of the Superior Court.

The Stock Market fell off yesterday both on the Railway Shares and some of the State Stocks; New-York Central closed at 73¼; Missouris, 37¾ ₩ cent. Exchange, 105½@105¾ ₩ cent.

The transactions in Cotton, yesterday, were moderate, and prices buoyant. Flour was in fair request, and desirable lots of extra State and shipping brands of extra Ohio, which were most sought after, were steady. Wheat was less inquired for; sound lots of Spring, however, were firm. Corn was a shade dearer, and not plenty. The demand for Coffee, Sugars, Tobacco and Spirits Turpentine, was fair. Provisions were depressed. Whisky was moderately dealt in, as were also Resin, Molasses, Ingot Copper, Pepper, and Tallow. Hops were more active. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

Schemes of Compromise—The Mischief-making of Mr. Crittenden.

The Administration will have many friends in the approaching Congress. If party lines are to be thought of at all at such a time, the Republicans will be overwhelmingly in the majority; but when the existence of the Government and the integrity of the national territory are at stake, there can be but one line of division between parties, viz.: that which separates the friends from the enemies of the country. There may be a few men in each House whose hearts are not thoroughly in sympathy with the efforts of the people to suppress rebellion, and it will be the duty of the people and of the Press to watch their motions. Whoever is not in favor of prosecuting the war until the traitors are overthrown—whoever begins to talk about offering terms of compromise, or of suspending hostilities until the rebels ground their arms—may be set down as a sympathiser with the enemy.

When the right of secession was a matter of speculation merely, it is but charitable to admit that the friends of the heresy might be faithful in their allegiance to the country; but now that its recognition as a fact comes up for action, and the honor of the nation is staked upon its suppression, it is safe to say that no man who favors it, whether he be Northern or Southern, can be a patriot; and the integrity and fidelity of Congressmen or others who propose or advocate the right of States to secede, should at once be suspected. Of course, no man of honor whose sympathies are with the rebels can for a moment think of swearing to support the Constitution; and the people will have little more confidence in those who, after taking the official oath, go to work to defeat the measures of Government for the overthrow of the traitors. A man cannot serve two masters or two countries, and he who sympathizes with rebellion cannot be trusted to guard the ramparts of the Constitution.

The country has great respect for the character of Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, but the position he has taken of a divided allegiance, with the preponderating half on the side of the State, will render him anything but a safe counselor, and it would be a great deal better for the cause of the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, that an avowed Secessionist should be elected to Congress from his district, than the venerable, respectable and once patriotic Senator. An avowed Secessionist could do no harm. He would at once be sent to Coventry, if not to jail, but the return of the Nestor of the Senate with his "compromises" and his halting allegiance, will be a formidable aider and abetter of treason, whatever his purposes may be. It was his well-meant, but weak and ill-timed propositions of "compromise" which caused the demands of the South to rise beyond all bounds of moderation, and it is safe to say, that but for their pernicious influence, no State north of the thirty-fifth parallel would have been carried by the madness of the hour, into rebellion against the Government. After the Presidential election, public meetings were held all over the Middle and Western Counties of North Carolina in which resolutions were adopted, declaring that the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN furnished no ground for a dissolution of the Union, and that the people of the State had never been oppressed by, or felt the hand of the Federal Government, except when it was stretched forth to protect and bless. The organs of public opinion in Tennessee, in Kentucky, Arkansas and Virginia—always excepting, of course, the more malignant exponents of Breckinridge Democracy,—were still more emphatic and outspoken for the Union. But the venerable Chevalier Bayard of the Senate—not him of Delaware, but of Kentucky,—persisted in urging the justice of his utterly preposterous and impracticable resolutions of compromise, until the whole Union party of the South were compelled to accept them, and to demand them as the basis of compromise, on pain of incurring the charge of infidelity to the South. These compromise resolutions of Mr. CRITTENDEN were nothing else than the platform concocted by WISE, DAVIS, YANCEY, KEITT & Co. for the Democratic Party, and which that party, debauched as it was, had the grace to reject at Charleston, in April of last year. It was the insulting demand that Congress should depart from the usage of seventy years, and in contempt of all parties North of Mason's and Dixon's line, establish a Slave-code for the territories. The opposite principle, that Slavery should be excluded from the territories, having triumphed in the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, Mr. CRITTENDEN came forward as a pacificator, to demand that the triumphant party should make a humiliating surrender to the smallest faction among those that were defeated. The proposition originated in the insolence of a pampered oligarchy, and it could only have found sanction in the weakness of age in a mind so honest and patriotic as that of the Kentucky Senator. But his name was a tower of strength in the South, and the evil wrought by him has been immeasurable. Secession would soon have broken down, but for the accession of North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia; and that the preposterous propositions of Mr. CRITTENDEN caused these States to rise in their demands to the point of rebellion, scarcely admits of doubt. The "Crittenden Compromise" and the secession of these States stand to each other in the inseparable relations of cause and effect; and upon him rests the responsibility of the civil war that now rages in Virginia.

We fear that there is little hope of the defeat of Mr. CRITTENDEN by the more open ally of treason who opposes him; but, at any rate, the country should be warned in time against the perils into which his weak, though possibly well-meant, counsels must lead.

PAPER IS KING.—The skies seem big with disaster to the Confederate cause. It has been discovered that the supply of paper is very small within the limits of Secessia, and even this is each day becoming beautifully less. We do not wonder at the alarm evinced by the Southern editors. Paper is indispensable to the Confederate Government if the rebellion is to continue. It is essential for the manufacture of Confederate State Bonds; it is necessary to expand the system of shinplasters in the different States, so that it may meet the requirements of a currency; and it is wanted especially for the printing of the proclamations of the rebel leaders, to say nothing of the smaller quantities required for correspondence and the printing of rebellious newspapers. For the moment, Paper, not Cotton, is King.

The Vital Strategic Point.

We have repeatedly alluded to the great importance of organizing and supporting the Union Party of East Tennessee; for the reason that by this means the Government would become possessed of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, stretching from Knoxville to Richmond, Va., and thus effectually cut off the grand army of the rebels from all reinforcement of men or supplies in the only direction from which they can be obtained. This isolation would insure its speedy surrender or destruction; for being by this movement outflanked and segregated, no possibility of escape would remain.

It requires but a glance at any correct railroad map to establish this proposition. And it is surprising when one comes to examine the facts, to find how ill prepared the seceding States of the Southwest are to render any aid to their Government in the State of Virginia, where they are compelled to make war; for it must be taken for granted that the employment of railroads is indispensable in the present fight. As well might the rebel States attempt to dispense with bayonets and rifled cannon, as railroads, if the Government of the United States shall use, as they will, these agencies of attack.

How stands the case, then? The States of Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, have but three routes of railroad approach to the seat of war in Virginia. The first is from Memphis to Columbus, Ky., or, by way of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad to Louisville, Ky., and thence by way of the railroads through the Free States to Wheeling, or Marietta, (O.,) near Parkersburgh. This route is impossible, of course.

The second is from Memphis, by way of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, to Chattanooga, in the southeast corner of Tennessee, and thence through Knoxville, Tenn., by way of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, to Richmond. This is the sole route used by the Confederate States of the Southwest in this war, in reaching the army of rebellion in Virginia. And by this route alone is it possible to draw supplies to Virginia, in sufficient abundance and with necessary dispatch, to support the army that JEFF. DAVIS has in the field.

The third, and only other route, by which the States named may communicate by railroad with Virginia is the so-called great Southern route from Montgomery, Ga., to Atlanta, thence eastward through South and North Carolina to Norfolk or Petersburgh. There is, about sixty miles west of Charleston, what is called the "Kingsville Cut-off," which would save the necessity of going through Charleston, and put one into the same route at a town called Florence, considerably north of Charleston; but this saving is of no practical value. The entire line is circuitous, and a coast-line route—not desirable at any time, nor at all safe to be used in the hottest season of the year. Another serious defect of this route is, that Selma, an inland town of Alabama, nothing of itself and connecting with no place, is its Southern terminus; unless we allow Mobile to be so considered, which connects with it at Montgomery, by steamboats on the Alabama River.

The inutility of this last line of railroad to the South for war purposes, must, however, be obvious. It connects the barren, hungry, and weak portion of the Confederate States with their Government at Richmond. Men and provisions are not found on the line of this road, as they are on the Tennessee route to Virginia; and everything, the soldiers and their sustenance, destined for the seat of war, would have to go south, hundreds of miles, at heavy expense, and with no little drawback from a hot climate, to be embarked on the cars and conveyed by way of Charleston or Kingsville to their destination.

It is very obvious from these facts, that the Confederate Government has but one *feasible* route of railroad communication between its seat of Government and seat of war, and seven of the most important seceding States on which it relies for men and provisions in sufficient supply to maintain the war. That route is by way of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, which, for a distance of about two hundred and forty miles—that is to say, from Chattanooga, Tenn., to the State line near Abingdon, Va.,—lies wholly in East Tennessee and in the midst of as loyal a population as can be found in the Union. Knoxville, Tenn., is very near the centre of this district, and on this line of road; and a Union army stationed at Knoxville, drawn from the forty thousand Unionists of East Tennessee, and sustained by the Government, would not only cut off all possibility of reinforcements to JEFF. DAVIS, but all hope of retreat, and leave his grand Army in Virginia at the mercy of the Federal Government.

It would appear from this view that Knoxville, Tenn., is a stragetic point of vast importance in this campaign. It is the key to the whole situation, and when once in the grasp of the Government the utter ruin of the rebels is only a matter of a few months' time. Like rats in a trap, they could be caught one by one, or submerged by one plunge, at the will of Gen. SCOTT.

It would be a glorious coincidence if Tennessee, the home of the "Old Hero," and Kentucky, the land of HENRY CLAY, should have the immortal honor of crushing the tremendous crime of this age, which their magnanimity spared thirty years ago, only to assume the gigantic and horrible proportions it now presents. But at the will of Gen. SCOTT and the Federal Government, these States will scotch the monster, by a blow in East Tennessee, from which recovery will be impossible.

Let the Unionists of East Tennessee be succored forthwith. Let ANDREW JOHNSON, Judge NELSON and WM. G. BROWNLOW, be appointed to military commands, and authorized to raise troops for the Federal Government, to be mustered into the service and kept for action in East Tennessee. We can name the man in Kentucky, not far from the East Tennessee border, who, on receipt of a similar commission, will raise five thousand Kentucky soldiers, to be marched to Knoxville, to aid the East Tennessee army in holding that point for the Union. And the now opened route up the Kanawha River would afford an entrance for an army of twenty thousand bayonets from Pennsylvania and Ohio, that would reach by easy stages the same field of vital strategy, and thus annihilate treason by one grand blow, so that it should not be breathed again for a hundred years at least in the American Union.

The effect of organizing a Union army in East Tennessee would be to advance a solid Union column right down into the heart of the Confederate territory, dividing it in two, with an impassable barrier of loyalists of Kentucky, East Tennessee and Western Virginia filling and guarding the mountain passes. It is well known that Northern Alabama has also a loyal element that refused for months to succumb to the Secession treason, and only yielded at last to superior numbers and the apparent hopelessness of further resistance. The presence of the old flag floating triumphantly on their border would kindle anew the holy love of the Union in that section, and Huntsville would again become the habitation of patriots. And thus onward still, till the Gulf is reached, and the Confederate States are rent in twain, and the west half, about the mouth of the Mississippi, left to the mercy of the mighty Northwest, and the Southern Atlantic coast given up in all its helplessness to the *regimen* of the grand Army now pressing upon Virginia under the immediate supervision of Gen. SCOTT. Is it not quite evident that the Unionists of East Tennessee, now rising for resistance and calling on the Government for help, hold, as we have said, the key of the situation, and can give a grand success to the campaign?

Tone of the French Press.

Our Parisian files continue to exhibit the same sympathy with the Federal Government as they have shown from the beginning of our struggle, and their aspirations for the triumph of our cause rather augment in intensity. They do not, it is true, fully realize our idea of the functions and attributes of government, and the constitutional necessity of preserving our national integrity does not impress them as we might desire. This is due to two causes; first, to the tone assumed by the English Press, the influence of which cannot but react on public opinion in France; and, second, to the defective sources from which they derive their information. In several instances we have detected in French papers erroneous statements concerning American affairs, which evidently do not originate with the American Press, but must rather be attributed to the inventive genius of some foreign journals in the secession interest printed in our City. Thus M. GAILLARDET, the American editor of the *Presse*, writes nearly two columns on the acceptance of the Canadian regiment by Mr. LINCOLN, and on his order raising the blockade of Charleston—two *canards* of the hugest magnitude. He speaks of the inactivity of the Federal army, as if our Army, which was not in existence two months ago, had not done wonders in so short a time, and seems surprised that Mr. LINCOLN does not prosecute the war in the interests of emancipation. These follies, delivered in sounding sentences, are crowned by the opinion that the threats made by Mr. SEWARD to Spain about her occupation of San Domingo, indicate a design on the part of the Administration to close the civil war by offering to the South the Island of Cuba as a *bonne bouche*.

We do not care to impute the incorrectness of these statements and the unsoundness of these views to any desire on the part of M. GAILLARDET to willfully misrepresent the North or to encourage the Southern rebellion, but rather to the deficiency of his information and to a want of political sagacity strange enough in a man who has lived so long in this country. It is so much the more to be regretted, as he is looked upon as an authority on American affairs by most of his countrymen, and by several members of the Parisian Press. We still hope that he will watch more closely the source of his information, and guard against too great a haste in his political inductions; otherwise he must soon lose the consideration he enjoys among us. Meanwhile, it is a matter of wonder that with such an informant on American affairs on one side, and English influence on the other, the French still cling to the North with so tenacious a fidelity.

M. CHATARD, another writer of the *Presse*, avers that no French shipowners will accept the letters-of-marque offered by President DAVIS, to go and commit highway robbery against the American vessels going out from the port of New-York. As a proof of it, he mentions the silence of the French Government, which has not felt, like the English, the necessity of issuing a proclamation to that effect. "Privateering against the ships and property of the United States, for which," he says, "we always professed a national sympathy, would be considered by our merchants as a miserable and ignoble robbery, and condemned by all honest people."

The London correspondent of the *Moniteur* says, that our blockade of the Southern ports will not be the object of any official communication to the maritime Powers by the Cabinet at Washington; but that the officers charged with its enforcement will advise the foreign vessels of its existence. In his opinion, this absence of usual formalities is calculated to create difficulties before the prize tribunals, and serious discussions with foreign Governments. He charges the Administration with having adopted extreme views in looking upon the Secessionists as rebels, and believes that England will not, in the eventuality of the independence of the Confederate States, engage her freedom of action, inasmuch as certain Ministers do not believe in the reconstruction of the Union. This statement, however, obtains no official importance from its appearance in the *Moniteur*.

THE NEW COTTON FINANCIAL SCHEME.—The cotton planters cannot get the hang of COBB'S Cotton financiering. The whole thing is to them an inextricable narl of "bondss," "convertible," "non-convertible," "twenty years," and "eight per cents," and "Treasury notes," any or all of which the banks will or will not receive on deposit, as the case may be. To the Northern capitalist the scheme seems a high-pressure affair, go tup on the principle of "heads, I win—tails, you lose;" but somehow or other the planters can't make head or tail to it. Hence, the Southern journals have been fruitful of explanations to clear up the difficulties. A recent issue of the Savannah *Republican* contains its explanation. It states that "all subscriptions stand in the light of a loan to the Government, on bonds, to run for twenty years, and bear interest at eight per cent. These bonds are not convertible into Treasury notes, as some seem to suppose. Holders of Treasury notes may convert them into bonds at will, and these bonds into Treasury notes, if desired. These Convertible Bonds are issued to crop subscribers, and are the only bonds, which, together with treasury notes, the banks have resolved to receive on deposit." Could anything be more clear? Yet it is doubtful whether the daylight of that explanation will penetrate the obtuse *crania* of the planters. The bonds are "to run for twenty years"—and with this advantage in their favor it is doubtful whether the subscribers will ever be able to catch up with them. But it is a very simple matter. The planter gives his cotton and receives bonds. As the bonds will not buy bagging or corn or pork at the North or elsewhere, he naturally asks what he shall do with them?—and it is precisely on this material point the *Republican* has nothing to offer.

The Manufacture of Light Cannon.

Thus far artillery has done the business of this war; and all modern history renders it probable that artillery will finish it, when the bayonet cannot be used. A first-class battle would be but half-an-hour's job, if the rifled cannon could be substituted for the rifled musket. While the latter, in default of the long practice and extraordinary coolness on the part of the soldier that alone insures good aim, throws away at least nine hundred and ninety-nine bullets, while the lucky one in a thousand bores but one small hole, the former, having a fixed support, and hence an accurate aim, drives its percussion shell full of bullets, two or three miles away, and then whirls its hundred missiles of death in every direction. Of course, the weight of the cannon, and, to some degree, its expense, prevent its exclusive or very extensive use in the field; but, within certain limits, the more these can be reduced, the greater will be the number that can be practically used. To this end the energies of governments and inventors have been devoted for years. How to make cannon within reasonable limits of cost, out of the strongest material, and hence, the lighest material, for a given strength, so that they can be easily transported, is one of the great problems of the day. Thus far the practice shows that there is one condition of cannon-metal, so extremely important, that many other features of great value can well be dispensed with to secure it, and that condition is homogeneousness. Tenacity is very important, and so is hardness, but these are both sacrificed in the cast iron and the bronze gun, to secure that homogeneousness in the metal which it has been impossible to give to large masses of wrought iron and steel—materials otherwise superior because stronger and harder. The greater the tenacity of the material the less thickness is required to sustain the force of the explosion; and the greater its hardness the less the wear of the grooves by the projectile. But strength in one part and weakness in another is a defect, the risk of which, even, cannot be tolerated; and this is just the defect of *wrought* metals—that although stronger than cast metals when sound, the welding of several parts into one is likely to leave seams which the explosive force of powder will soon open. Wrought iron and puddled steel are made from cast iron in a puddling furnace; the cast iron is softened and decarbonized by a great heat, and worked by the operative into balls, which are hammered into blooms, and these blooms are made into slabs, or bars, and these are laid in piles, and welded together into cannon. Hence, there must be a number of welds in any large mass thus made, for it is impossible, in the present state of the art, to work up a puddle-ball large enough to make a cannon without a weld, or to get the cinder out of such a puddle-ball, if it could be made. The trouble with welding is, that the oxidation of the surfaces, and the cinder squeezed by the process out of the iron or steel, prevent the absolute union of the parts. But it is probable that improved machinery, especially heavier hammers, will soon remedy this defect. Blacksmiths find very little difficulty in welding *small* pieces of iron and puddled steel soundly, simply because they use hammers that are very heavy in proportion to the work, and so condense the parts to the very core at each blow. And there is no doubt that proportionately heavy hammers would make cannon nearly as sound. While in welding small parts, we strike them with a blow equal to that of a hammer of fifty times their weight, we have been attempting to weld masses weighing five or six tons with hammers of three or four tons weight. It is well known among iron-workers, that light hammering on a large mass of iron, instead of condensing the metal, will absolutely separate it in the centre. Steamboat shafts, made under light hammers, have been found absolutely hollow in the centre, from end to end, by reason of the stretching of the outer stratum of metal. But if a pile of bars or slabs, from which a cannon is to be forged, were struck at a welding heat three or four blows from a twenty-ton hammer—blows that would jam every particle in the mass, from circumference to centre, into intimate union, and squeeze the cinder out under this enormous pressure—we believe there would be very little trouble with bad welds. But we might as reasonably hope to weld log-chains with carpet-hammers, as to make sound work of large cannon with the light machinery generally in use. We are glad to learn that some of our iron-makers are aware of the serious defects in the processes now adopted. A reform will be of great advantage to the army and the public.

Now, what are our neighbors doing in this direction? KRUPP, of Esseu, Prussia, the most celebrated steel-maker in the world, is turning out steel cannon for various Governments, (and the question arises, has he made any very light and very destructive guns for the C. S. A.—guns that are *so easily shifted from one battery to another?*) and we are informed in some of the foreign scientific journals that KRUPP is using hammers as heavy as 20 tons. Now we can make good enough steel, cast or puddled, but till we use KRUPP's hammers we shall not make very good guns of large calibre.

Again, if it happens that large guns cannot be made of different pieces, is it not practicable to make wrought guns of one piece—to make them as homogeneous as cast-iron or bronze, but out of a much stronger material? Is it impracticable to make cast-steel guns of any size? The Prussian works mentioned, make cast-steel cannon of eight inches bore, and advertise to make them larger still. We ought to be able to do nearly as well, especially when we have such a good opinion of our capacities. We can certainly, cast ingots large enough to make columbiads, but how to heat them so that they can be soundly forged, has been the question. An ingot, three or four feet in diameter may certainly be burned on the outside, and only black hot in the core, if heated rapidly enough; but we see no reason, theoretical or practical, why a slow heat—two days or more—not sufficient to burn the outer part of the steel, will not gradually soften the middle portion, and thus allow the whole mass to be drawn down under a heavy hammer into a cannon that shall be as sound as a horse-nail.

But if we cannot or will not make light, easily transported, and durable steel guns, other people can, and our forces should not be permitted to go without them, when one establishment alone in Prussia advertises to make forty-four per day, from three to eight inches bore. There is a great cry for light steel cannon. We believe our manufacturers can make them, and will, if Government will offer sufficient inducement. If not, the best in the world are at our service; and if we really want them, (and who can doubt their great importance,) we had better walk right up to the counter where they sell them, without further ado.

The City Printing.

The Comptroller has recently furnished to the Board of Aldermen a statement of the amounts paid by the City authorities to different newspapers for publishing the proceedings of the Common Council, and advertising for the different Departments of the City Government for the year 1860. The statement discloses the extent to which the authorities have exhibited a practical sympathy with the Southern conspiracy, by giving support to certain daily journals of this City which have been the advocates and apologists of the Southern rebellion, and whose tardy conversion to patriotic principles bears all the evidence of insincerity.

The following figures exhibit the sums paid for the support of five English daily journals which have openly or covertly aided the conspiracy of JEFF. DAVIS:

New-York Daily News	$10,834 12
New-York Morning Express	13,0[illegible]
New-York Day Book	5,81[illegible] 71
New-York Herald	3,410 [illegible]
Journal of Commerce	41[illegible]
Total	$42,5[illegible]

In contrast with the above we may exhibit the extent to which the City authorities have distributed their patronage among those daily journals which have uniformly denounced the Southern conspirators, and advocated the perpetuation of our Governmental institutions as they are:

Commercial Advertiser	$8,541 25
New-York Evening Post	4,510 00
Courier and Enquirer	3,0[illegible] 00
New-York Tribune	2,0[illegible] 65
New-York Times	1,481 35
New-York Sun	50[illegible] 89
The World	4[illegible]
Total	$21,549 [illegible]

In brief, $42,000 has been distributed among five journals who aided the Southern conspirators, and $21,000 among seven journals who opposed them—an average of $8,500 each in the one case, and $3,000 in the other. And further, $39,000 of the $42,000 was paid to four journals having an average daily circulation not exceeding 30,000, or including the fifth, 80,000, while the $21,000 was paid to seven journals having an average daily circulation of 180,000. It will be seen, also, that to one of the most unprincipled of the secession journals has been paid a sum almost equal to that paid the whole seven, which have been unwavering in their adhesion to the Union and their support of the Government.

The New Government of Virginia.

FRANK H. PIERPONT, Esq., who has been recently elected Governor of Virginia, in place of JOHN LETCHER, who vacated his office by his treason to the United States Government, is a resident of Marion County, one of the strong Union Counties of Northwest Virginia. Mr. PIERPONT, we believe, has been a member of the General Assembly of the State, and has had considerable legislative experience. He is a Counselor-at-Law by profession, and occupies a good position at the Bar. He is yet in the prime of life, being about 46 years of age. He has a fine personal appearance—a full form and florid complexion, and is an earnest public speaker. He was a warm supporter of BELL and EVERETT at the last Presidential canvas, and is now an unconditional Union man. He was a member of the first Wheeling Convention, and was a zealous opponent of Mr. CARLILE, in his efforts to effect, at that time, the organization of a Provisional Government.

DANIEL PALSLEY, the Lieutenant-Governor, is a much older man than Gov. PIERPONT, being about 60 years of age. He is a resident, and we believe a native, of Mason County, on the Ohio River, a short distance north of the Kentucky line. He has for many years occupied a leading position in the politics of Northwestern Virginia. He was a member of the first Wheeling Convention, and it was he who proposed, in lieu of a separation of the State, that the Convention then and there draw up a statement denouncing the treasonable action of the Virginia authorities, and, based upon that action, declaring the government vacated by the State officers. Having done this, he proposed to organize a Provisional Government at once, and ask the coöperation of the Federal Government in maintaining it. Though his proposition was not acceded to by the Convention, owing to the opposition of Gen. JACKSON and Messrs. WILLEY and PIERPONT, yet its outlines have been closely followed by the Convention now in session.

Appointment of Consuls.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 21.

The President has appointed the following United States Consuls:

Ed. Trowbridge, of Connecticut, at Bermuda; Wm. Porter Miles, Louisiana, at Tripoli; Wm. F. Nast, Kentucky, at Stutgard; Wm. Bebb, Tennessee, Tangiers; Wm. H. Russell, of Missouri, at Trinidad De Cuba; John E. Hewport, Pennsylvania, at Turks' Island; Jas. Churchman, California, Valparaiso; Chas. J. Sundell, Illinois, at Stettin; Robt. M. Walsh, of Pennsylvania, Leghorn; Arthur B. Bradford, Pennsylvania, Amoy; A. W. Crawford, Pennsylvania, Antwerp; John E. Underwood, Virginia, Callao; Geo. Irne, Ohio, Funchal; Jas. E. Vinton, Wisconsin, Halifax; R. P. L. Bober, Ohio, Matanzas; A. L. Wolff, Iowa, Basle. Also, Seth Webb, Jr., Massachusetts, Commercial Agent, Port-au-Prince.

New Counterfeits.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 21.

Peterson's *Detector* cautions the public against counterfeit Fives on the Cumberland Bank of Bridgeton, N. J.

Jersey City.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.—A man named JOHN WILLIAMS, residing in Essex-street, Jersey City, was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, yesterday, charged with having two wives; the first one having been left by him in Ireland, some years since, together with four children. After residing in this country some three years, WILLIAMS was married to a widow woman named CASHIA, with whom he has been living for the past six years. A daughter by the first marriage, arrived in New-York a few days since, and upon finding that her father was again married, caused his arrest. He was committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail.

RELIEF FOR VOLUNTEERS.—The Common Council of Jersey City, at their last meeting, appropriated the sum of $500 for the benefit of the American Guard, now at Trenton, who are enlisted for the war.

AMUSEMENTS.—The grand concert at the Academy of Music this evening, promises to be a brilliant affair.

The object is to aid the organization of the United States Guards. The Regiment is now being formed under the auspices of Gen. J. C. MONTGOMERY, and is to be officered only by those who have seen actual service.

The most eminent musical talent have volunteered for the occasion and we predict an overflowing house.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE SECOND NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

RECEPTION BY THE SONS OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE IN NEW-YORK—WELCOME ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION SPEECHES—A COLLATION AND [illegible]—DEPARTURE FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Second New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. MARSTON, numbering 1,000 men, and fully armed and equipped, arrived in this City yesterday morning, and were appropriately welcomed.

The Sons of New-Hampshire resident in this city, to the number of about one hundred, were in waiting at Pier No. 3 to receive the regiment, and greeted the arrival of the steamer with hearty plaudits. As soon as the troops could be debarked, they were escorted to Battery-place, where regimental line was formed, in front of which Grand Marshal ARCHIBALD A. PE[illegible] ranged the escort in symmetric semi circle. A welcome address was then delivered by H. B. PER[illegible], Esq., who extended a cordial greeting on behalf of the escort, and commended the soldiers for their patriotic ardor in defence of their country's honor. [illegible] E. SOULE, Esq., then, on behalf of the Sons of New-Hampshire, presented an elegant regimental flag, the national colors, made of fine silk, splendidly mounted, and appropriately inscribed. The presentation speech was replete with burning words of patriotic eloquence, which elicited frequent applause. Col. MARSTON, although somewhat annoyed by the restiveness of his charger, replied in dignified tones, not unmarked with declamatory power, as follows:

COL. MARSTON'S RESPONSE.

Mr. Chairman and Sons of New-Hampshire resident in New-York:

Permit me in behalf of the officers and soldiers of the Second Regiment of Volunteers from the State of New-Hampshire, to express to you our grateful thanks for the kind welcome you have extended to us, and for the gift of this beautiful flag. The Stars and Stripes have hitherto been the symbols of our national unity and our national strength. They have been consecrated upon many a field of blood, and are dear to the hearts of all loyal Americans. To protect and defend that flag; to uphold and preserve that Union, thus symbolized by the stars which it bears, we have left our peaceful homes and volunteered to undergo the privations and hardships and discipline incident to actual war. And, by the blessing of God, we will do what lies in our power, to protect that Union and to transmit to those that come after us that glorious heritage—the constitutional liberty which we received fresh from the hands of those by whose valor it was won. [Applause.] Gentlemen, we accept this flag, your gift. We will bear it with us wherever we go, and I pledge you that we will uphold, protect and defend it with all our strength to the last moment of our lives. [Applause.]

The escort was then formed ten abreast and took the right of the line, and the column was formed in four sections, twelve files front, and the line of march was taken up Broadway. It was, indeed, a fine display, and on all sides the regiment was commended for its thorough equipment, its fine bearing, and apparent efficiency. The uniform is grey pants, blue blouse and grey caps. Eight companies are armed with the smooth bore musket, and the remaining two companies form a rifle battalion of 200 men, of the most remarkable variations of size, from 7 feet 4 to 4 feet 7, (almost.) One company is armed with SHARPE's rifles, and the other with the Enfield rifle, and every man is a good shot. The Colonel and staff are all mounted. There is a fine band attached to the Regiment, and a splendid drum corps, so that altogether, including their 140 horses, army wagons and ambulances, camp equipage and thirty days' rations, the regiment may be said to be thoroughly equipped for the war.

The following is the list of officers:

Colonel, Hon. Gilman Marston; Lieutenant-Colonel, Frank S. Fiske; Major, Josiah Stevens, Jr.; Adjutant, Samuel G. Langley; Surgeon, George H. Hubbard; Quartermaster, John S. Godfrey; Company A, Keene, Capt. Tileston A. Barker; Company B, Concord, Capt. Samuel G. Griffin; Company C, Manchester, Capt. James W. Carr; Company D, Dover, Capt. Hiram Rollins; Company E, Concord, Capt. Leonard Brown; Company F, Littleton, Capt. Thomas Snow; Company G, Peterborough, Capt. Ephraim Weston; Company H, Great Falls, Capt. Ichabod Pearl; Company I, Manchester, Capt. Edward L. Bailey; Company K, Portsmouth, Capt. W. O. Sides.

As the regiment marched up Broadway it was greeted with cheers and applause on all sides—a cordiality of reception which was a source of both astonishment and gratification.

The regiment marched *via* Broadway and Canal-street to the Division Armory, where the men unslung knapsacks and partook of their rations, subsequently being indulged with an afternoon stroll about the City. The officers were dined at the Everett House by the "Sons," and patriotic speeches were the order of the afternoon *ad libitum*. At 5 P. M. regimental line was formed on Centre-street, right resting on Canal-street, and marched *via* Broadway to the point of departure. They proceeded *via* Elizabethport to Harrisburgh, where it is supposed they will strengthen the vast semi-circle now crowding the Southern rebels toward the Gulf of Mexico.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Seventeenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. LANSING, broke camp yesterday at Staten Island, where they have been quartered ten days, and proceeded on board a special boat which conveyed them to this City, landing them at the foot of Fourteenth-street. The regimental line was then formed, and the troops marched through Fourteenth-street to Broadway, down Broadway to the City Park, where each man was served with two day's rations, thence to the New-Jersey Railroad dépôt, where cars were waiting to convey them to Washington *via* Harrisburgh. The regiment displayed a beautiful silk flag with gold bullion fringe and tassels, bearing on one side the coat of arms of the State of New-York, and on the converse the inscription, "Seventeenth Regiment New-York Volunteers." The flag was presented to the regiment last Monday, by patriotic ladies of Westchester County, who proceeded to Staten Island for that purpose.

The regiment have been in possession of arms for several days, but they were not distributed to the men till yesterday morning. During their stay upon the Island they made many friends amongst the inhabitants, who frequently visited them, and expressed their pleasure in various ways; and upon two occasions, presented them with guide-colors. The decorous and orderly department of the regiment, while on the Island, elicited much praise from the citizens, and it may be said that no body of soldiers has left the City, whose appearance betokened more of respectability and refinement. They have not ostentatiously sought public favor, or made grand parades through the streets, but have worked quietly and successfully to obtain a proficiency of drill and knowledge of military routine that will certainly give them a high position in the field. In a conversation a few days ago, Col. LANSING remarked, he did not intend to make any display until he stood on the field of battle with the enemy before him, and then the public might judge of his acts. The adjutant's roll shows a force of 850 men. Notice was received of the death, yesterday, of Lieut. R. S. HARTT, of Company F, at the house of Dr DIXON, on Fifth avenue, where he had been staying some days. The deceased was a man of fine military qualities, and was esteemed highly by the men under his command, and those who knew him. The following are the principal officers of the regiment: Colonel, H. C. Lansing; Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas F. Morris; Major, C. A. Johnson; Adjutant, J. B. Taylor; Quartermaster, G. S. Haws; Surgeon, J. C. Stewart; Assistant Surgeon, A. B. Shipman; Chaplain, Thomas G. Carver; Company A, Capt. Charles Smith; Company B, Capt. W. B. Bartrum; Company C, Capt. J. W. Lyons, Company D, Capt. W. T. C. Grower, Company E, Capt. C. G. Stone; Company F, Capt. F. J. Davis; Company G, Capt. James Demerest; Company H, Capt. James Terrell; Company I, Capt. Andrew Wilson; Company K, Capt. Jenkins.

DEPARTURE OF COL. VON STEINWEHR'S REGIMENT.

The Twenty-ninth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, commanded by Col. VON STEINWEHR, took its departure yesterday for Washington. The men have been quartered for some time at Elm Park—a spacious place, where they have had good accommodations and ample verge and scope for drill exercises. Its seclusion and remoteness from the ordinary routes of travel have contributed largely to the fine, healthy appearance and soldierly bearing of the men, who have been able to devote themselves exclusively to the preparatory business of war. Although this regiment has attracted but little attention from the public, and none at all from the Union Defence Committee, it is one of the finest that has yet left our City. It numbers upwards of 800 men, fully two-thirds of whom have seen service on other fields. In one company alone there were no fewer than fifty who had served in the German and Crimean wars. The officers, without exception, are experienced and well educated soldiers. Col. VON STEINWEHR has himself occupied a high rank in the Prussian army, and is thoroughly familiar with field operations, having been in several battles in Europe and South America. He is a most affable and courteous gentleman, and is greatly beloved by his men. From private sources and the State, this regiment has been handsomely equipped and armed. The uniform is that of the United States regulations; the weapon, percussion muskets of the earliest pattern.

At 1 o'clock precisely, the regiment left the camping ground, and proceeding down the Bloomingdale road reached the City Hall by about 4½ o'clock. There was a brisk shower of rain during the march, which served to lay the dust and make Broadway greasy and awkward of travel. The men were somewhat moistened by the pluvial offering, but they expressed themselves delighted with the subsequent coolness. At 5 o'clock the regiment was marched on board the ferry-boat *Colden*, and shortly after took its departure in the Jersey Railroad cars. The following is a correct list of the officers:

FIELD.—Col. A. von Steinwehr, Lieut.-Col. C. Loest, Major Wm P. Wainwright.

STAFF.—Adjutant, von Zechdscher; Quartermaster, H. J. Rogers; Surgeon, Dr. Chas. Neuhans; Assistant-Surgeon, Dr. Osborne; Chaplain, Rev. R. Weezoreck; Sergeant-Major, James Joseph; Quartermaster's Sergeant, H. Tannhauser.

LINE OFFICERS.—Company A, Capt. Wm. Warricke; Lieutenant, Otto Schulz; Ensign, Henry Klein. Company B, Capt. Charles Wemhold: Lieut. Zugmann, Ensign von Sluembach. Company C, Capt. Gustavus Seidel, Lieut. Gittermann, Ensign Chelius. Company D, Capt. Gustavus Meiser; no First Lieutenant; Ensign, Robert Stolpe. Company E, Capt. Von Nostitz. Lieut. Von François, Ensign Paul Schulze. Company F, Capt. Berne, Lieut. Metzger, Ensign Propping. Company G, Capt. Gullmann, Lieut. A. Von Schimpsch, Ensign Kalt. Company H, Capt. Bockwood, Lieut. Schirmer, Ensign Dieknab. Company I. Capt. Eckel. Lieut. Von Meusel. Ensign Dirks. Company K, Capt. Prahl, Lieut. Eisner, Ensign Harzog.

The undersigned acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions for the relief of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, Col. VON STEINWEHR. Additional subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer, or to Mr. J. M. MCLEAN, No. 67 Wall-street:

Gen. John W. Depeyster, $300; W. P. Wainwright, $200; Mrs. Henry Livingston, $50; Mrs. H. Thorn, $20; Simeon Draper, $20; Chas. A. Rapallo, $20; E. H. Miller, $20; Bernheimer Brothers, $50; John C. Henderson, $20; Cambridge Livingston, $100; John S. Livingston $50; H. Livingston Rogers, $20; George Conrad, $400. And by J. M. McLean, Esq.; Charles Easton, $50, L. H. Brigham, $50; Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, $25; Home Insurance Company, $25; Manhattan Life Insurance Company, $25; Continental Insurance Company, $25; Resolute Insurance Company, $25; John Hone, $10. Total, $1,505.

ALBERT SPEYERS, Treasurer,
No. 43 Pine street.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 21, 1861.

OTHER MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

CAMERON ZOUAVES.

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMERON ZOUAVES, June 21, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 2.—The officers of the above regiment will meet at the Astor House, Room No. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., 23d inst. Names for the non-commissioned officers will be presented for consideration, and other important business will be transacted.

By order of C. F. VAN DUZER,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding.

CLINTON RIFLES.

Gentlemen connected with the above corps are requested to report themselves at head-quarters, No. 62 William-street, at 12 M., this day, for the transaction of important business. By order.

J. A. PAGE.

COL. M'CUNN'S REGIMENT OFF.

This regiment, which has been encamped for some time past on the Battery, will leave to-day for the seat of war. The following are the field-officers:—Colonel, JOHN H. MCCUNN; Lieutenant-Colonel, JOHN BURKE; Major, D. C. VINTON. Two guide-colors were presented yesterday to the regiment by Dr. WILSON; speeches were made, and the affair was one of great interest.

SECOND REGIMENT VERMONT VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment will leave Burlington, Vt., to-day or Monday, and will arrive at the foot of Canal-street on Sunday or Tuesday morning. On the day the regiment starts due notice will be given to Vermonters, who are requested to congregate on the day of arrival at Collins' Hotel, foot of Canal-street.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE.

Paymaster-Col. VAN BUREN paid off yesterday the following regiments:

Twenty-seventh, Col. SLOCUM, $6,100.
Thirty-second, Col. PHELPS, $11,300.

TAMMANY REGIMENT.

Six companies of this regiment, Col. KENNEDY, were sworn in yesterday. The remaining companies will be sworn in to-day or to-morrow.

MOZART REGIMENT.

A few more men are wanted for this regiment. Apply to Quartermaster EAGAN, at the head-quarters, No. 564 Broadway.

THE SICKLES BRIGADE—COL. WILLIAMSON.

Some person having circulated the report that Col. WILLIAMSON, of Sickles' Brigade, had been dismissed, we are requested to contradict the statement. Col. WILLIAMSON is temporarily absent from camp on furlough, and is detained here by Gen. SICKLES on duty.

CAPT. DUNNE'S LIGHT INFANTRY.

Capt. DUNNE's Company of Brooklyn Light Infantry is, we are informed, about joining an organization the officers of which are to be tried soldiers, not politicians. The men will be uniformed, equipped and off for the seat of war in a few days. The members are requested to meet at the City Hall, Brooklyn, on Sunday, 23d inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. A full muster and punctual attendance is requested. A few good men will be received to fill vacancies.

COL. PRATT'S REGIMENT.

Col. PRATT's regiment, stationed on Riker's Island, has been paid off and is now fully armed and equipped. They are under marching orders, and are expected to go to-day.

SECESSION FLAGS.

Col. DURYEE has forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce, New-York, for exhibition, two secession flags, which were captured from the rebels, near Norfolk, last week. One flag is 8 by 13 feet, with a motto, *sic semper tyrannis*. The other flag has three stripes and eight stars. Such was the hurry to use the latter by the rebel troops, that a needle and thread were left in one of the stars.

CAPT. HOGAN'S FLYING ARTILLERY.

We learn that Capt. HOGAN's battery of Flying Artillery have at length found the proper place for active service, and expect to leave for the seat of war by Wednesday next. The Captain informs us that he is to have a meeting of his company, on Sunday next, at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock, when he hopes to see a full muster. All arrangements must be complete by that time, as the company are to join the regiment by Monday, when they will be mustered in, equipped and put under pay. A few good men will be taken to fill up the ranks in place of some rejected.

A BAND WANTED.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment, Col. KERRIGAN, is under marching orders for Saturday next. As the Government has declined to furnish a band, the officers have determined to organize and support one at their own expense. A capable leader and twenty musicians are needed at once. Good pay and rations are guaranteed. Apply at Camp Arthur, Quarantine, Staten Island, to Col. KERRIGAN or to Lieut.-Col. E. C. CHARLES, No. 91 Liberty-street. Company K, of this Regiment, needs 17 able-bodied men.

"LINCOLN GREENS" MOUNTED RIFLES.

We are happy to hear from Col. BYRON, who commands this regiment, that its ranks are rapidly filling up, and that it will soon be ready to take the field fully equipped. This corps is to be organized upon the plan of "Capt. HODSON's Light Sikh Horse," who did such good service during the Indian campaign, and Col. BYRON having commanded irregular Persian, Turcoman, and Sikh cavalry in the East, is fully competent to carry out successfully this undertaking. His exploits while in the service procured for him the name of "Sheitan," or in vulgar parlance, the "Devil," and there is little doubt that with experienced officers and good men under him he will lead the "Lincoln Greens" with honor to himself and the regiment. Comfortable and commodious quarters have been obtained in Williamsburgh close to the South Seventh street Ferry, where drill and strict discipline will render the regiment efficient for the field. The regiment which has been raised by CARL SCHURZ, and has since taken the name of "Lincoln Cavalry," is not in any way connected with this corps. The following gentlemen have kindly consented to form a Committee for the reception of contributions: Charles Gould, Treasurer, No 2 Hanover-street; M. W. Cooper, (Smyth, Sprague & Cooper,) Park-place; T. H. Lamport, Secretary Continental Insurance Company; Ezra White, No. 61 Wall-street; Henry A. Bowen, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.

We have also to acknowledge large donations of clothing of all sorts, for the regiment, and other valuable contributions, especially from the following Societies and individuals: The Church of the Ascension, St. Thomas' Church, Mrs. David Kennedy, Memorial Church, Hammond-street, Miss Stevens, Miss Craven, Mrs. Kissam, Trinity Church, the Church of the Transfiguration, Mrs. Dr. Hosack, Mrs. Goelet, Mrs. Joseph Tuckerman, Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson.

ALEXANDER BLISS, } Committee.
FRANCIS A. STOUT, }

COL. BAKER'S CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

The grand parade, announced for last Sunday, will take place to-morrow at Fort Schuyler, where a large gathering of the fair friends of the regiment may be expected. Visitors can be transported by the steamer *Robert Anderson* from Peck slip early in the morning, or at 2 o'clock, when the boat makes her second trip. It is a delightful sail.

THE GARIBALDI GUARD.

We have received for the Garibaldi Guard the following additional sums:

R. J. Livingston	$50 00	Mrs H. De Forrest	$10 00
Herbert B. Turner	20 00	Mrs. J. Griswold	10 00
Peter Richards, Jr.	25 00	Edward Kearney	10 00
Wm. Douglas	50 00	Cash	2 00
Mrs. Wm. F. Coles	20 00	Master Goelet	5 00
H. Badeau	5 00	John Paine	50 00
Cash	5 00	Amount previously acknowledged	1,191 00
H. C. DeBham	25 00		
Total			$1,478 00

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held yesterday at the Almshouse, a communication was presented from a number of residents of the Fourteenth Ward, stating that the Committee appointed by the Board to distribute the funds appropriated for the relief of the families of volunteers, were not performing their duties in a proper manner, and asking for the appointment of a new Committee in that Ward. The matter was referred to the Ward Committee.

A new regiment, to be called the "Christian Men At Arms," has been projected in Brooklyn, and the premises No. 203 Atlantic-street have been engaged as a head-quarters. The design of the projectors is to enrol a body of men with Christian principles, without any distinction as to creed or particular Church. They do not intend to volunteer just at present, but to organize and be ready at any time their services are required, to fight for the Government. The head-quarters are at No. 203 Atlantic-street, and will be open until further notice from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

EDWARD BAYARD, M. D., and HORACE WEBSTER, L. L. D., will hold the positions of Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel.

Dr. J. A. BERRY, of Brooklyn, E. D., has accepted an invitation to accompany the Second Regiment, Scott LifeGuard, in the office of Surgeon. The doctor's neighbors will testify to their regard for his character and appreciation of his patriotism, by presenting to him a silver-mounted pistol, sword, belt and other equipments complete, with appropriate ceremonies, at 1 o'clock to-day, in the Church of Rev. Dr. PORTER, in Fourth-street. The presentation address will be made by Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor of Brooklyn.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THEFT AND RECOVERY OF $2,100—POLICEMEN SUSPECTED OF COLLUSION WITH THE THIEF.—A noted rogue named MEYER JACOBSON, *alias* TRUEHEART, was arraigned before Justice STEERS yesterday charged with having stolen $2,100 in gold coin from Mrs. MARY MASSER, of No. 120 Third-street. From the affidavits of Mrs. MASSER and others it appeared that the accused called at her house on Thursday evening, accompanied by three other men, and had not been there long before he broke open one of her trunks, took therefrom the money, placed it in his coat pocket and fled. Mrs. MASSER had her eye upon the entire proceeding, and following TRUEHEART to the street, she gave an alarm, which led to the thief's arrest in the Bowery, near First-street, by Officer MERRITT, of the Seventeenth Ward. During his flight, TRUEHEART threw his coat into an area-way, where it was found with the whole amount of coin in the pocket where Mrs. MASSER had seen him place it. When in Court, the prisoner informed Justice STEERS that the three men who accompanied him to Mrs. MASSER's house were Police Officers, who went there ostensibly to search for a quantity of watches which the woman is said to have smuggled from Germany. Their real object, however, was to give him an opportunity to steal the money. TRUEHEART refused to say what officers were engaged in the rascality; but if his story be true, it doubtless will be substantiated. Justice STEERS committed him for trial in default of $3,000 bail.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER IN BAXTER-STREET.—The investigation of the circumstances attending the death of MARY MCGEE, an Irish woman, 28 years of age, living at No. 56 Baxter-street, who died suddenly on Thursday morning, was resumed yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER. It was shown that two men, named MICHAEL RYAN and JAMES LESLIE, had been fighting in the apartment occupied by deceased on Wednesday night, but no proof was brought that either of them had treated her with violence. It was further shown that deceased was of very intemperate habits, and that she had injured her head severely only a few days since by falling against a bureau. Dr. BOUTON testified that her death had resulted from compression of the brain, produced by external injuries, but the jury was unable to determine how the violence had been inflicted.

AN IRON FOUNDER FATALLY BURNT.—An inquest was held yesterday at the New-York Hospital upon the body of DENNIS FITZGERALD, a native of Ireland, 38 years of age, who was fatally burned on the 16th of last month. He was at that time employed at the iron foundry in Goerck-street, near Stanton, and in pouring molten metal into a mould upset a ladle-full over his person.

NEWSPAPER TRAIN TO-MORROW.—A special train will leave New-York on the New-Haven Road to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at an early hour, arriving in New-Haven at about 8 o'clock. The Sunday morning edition of the TIMES, with latest intelligence from the seat of war, will be for sale by news agents at all the stations on the road.

[Advertisement.]

IS HARPER'S FERRY EVACUATED?—We cannot say whether the ferry is evacuated or not; but we know that No. 212 Broadway is so far from being evacuated that it is daily occupied by an army of citizens in quest of KNOX's unequaled HATS and CAPS for the Summer season. KNOX's "latest" is a gem of purest ray serene."

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Friday, June 21.

FLOUR dull Receipts large. WHEAT—No sales. OATS dull; sales 12,000 bushels Chicago, 28½c.@29c. CORN in light supply and active demand; 6,600 bushels Western Yellow sold at 47c. to arrive, and 47c. asked for cargoes afloat. WHISKY—Sales 180 bbls., 16½c.@16¾c.—Received by Central Railroad for Boston and the East—415 bbls. Flour, 100 bales Wool, 200 bbls. Oil, 1,366 sides Leather. For New-York—2,039 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. High Wines. Shipped by tows to New-York 20th—39,900 bush. Corn, 3 000 bush. Rye, 78,000 bush. Wheat, 34,000 bush. Oats, 2,100 bush. Feed.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 12,300 bushels Milwaukee Club, 78c.; 12,000 No. 1 do. on private terms. CORN steady and in moderate demand; sales 36,000 bushels at 33c. OATS steady; sales 10,000 bushels at 22c. RYE dull and lower; sales 3 200 bushels at 40c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull—11½c. on Wheat, 10½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Imports*—10,000 bbls. Flour; 56,000 bushels Wheat; 30,000 bushels Corn; 70,000 bushels Oats; 12,000 bushels Rye. *Exports*—4,000 bbls. Flour; 100,000 bushels Wheat; 56,000 bushels Corn; 38,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 21—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady, demand very moderate. WHEAT dull and heavy for Upper Lake Spring; sales this morning 12 000 bushels Milwaukee Club on private terms, supposed to be at 80c.@81c. CORN dull; sales 20,000 bushels at 33c. OATS unchanged; sales 10,000 bushels at 22c. WHISKY nominal at 14c @14½c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull at 10½c. on Corn, 11½c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—8,000 bbls. Flour; 50,000 bushels Wheat; 18,000 bushels Corn; 7,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 147,000 bushels Wheat; 58 000 bushels Corn; 58,000 bushels Oats; 5,000 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 21.

FLOUR in fair demand. WHEAT less active and 2c. lower; 64c. for No. 1; 55c.@56c. for No. 2, in store. CORN advanced 1c., 22c.@23c. for mixed in store. OATS, steady. *Receipts*—30,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bush. Wheat, 68,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—1,400 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bush. Wheat, 50,000 bush Corn. FREIGHTS, firmer. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

OSWEGO, Friday, June 21.

FLOUR steady; sales 800 bbls. at $5 for fancy; demand chiefly for interior and Eastern trade. WHEAT quiet. CORN advanced 1c.; sales 10,000 bushels Illinois 35½c. OATS, BARLEY and RYE quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; Flour 28c., Wheat 8c. and Corn 7c., to New-York. *Imports*—52,700 bushels Wheat, 9 400 bushels Corn. *Exports*—3,100 bushels Flour, 69,200 bushels Wheat, 33,200 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 21.

FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5 12; weekly inspections heavy, 18,500 bbls. WHEAT scarce and in moderate demand: Red, $1 20@$1 25; White, $1 30@$1 40. RYE dull at 64c. CORN scarce at 51c. COFFEE firm. PROVISIONS quiet. LARD and BUTTER dull. WHISKY steady at 16½c.@17c.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship City of Bath, from Havana—Charles Prince, John Williams, E. Williams J. C. Olmstead, Matthew Galt, Wm Reed. Wm. Goodall, Alex. Meins, Henry Denny, G. H. Bailey, Wm. Sharpe, James Humphrey, Z. Butler, E. Early.

In schr Ann Maria, from Salt Cay—Capt. Brownlow and lady. Hy. A. Webster, John Alves.

In ship Onward, from Shanghai—Mrs. Jenkins, Sr., Mrs. Jenkins, Jr., child and servant, Miss Jenkins.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 29 | Sun sets........ 7 34 | Moon rises... 7 50
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 14 | Gov. Island.. 8 03 | Hell Gate... 9 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 21.

Cleared.

Steamships State of Georgia, Garvin, Fort Pickens; North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B Allen; Fulton, Wotton Havre, New-York & Havre Steamship Co.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships Reynard, Seymour, London, C. Comstock; Sardinia, Pendleton, St. John, S. Thompson; Princeton, Wamack, Havre, W. T. Frost.

Barks Wildfire, Perkins, Gibraltar, Gomez, Wallace & Co.; Wy. H. Wall, Castner, Fort Pickens Benner & Deake; C. B. Truitt, Scull, Bahia, McCready, Mott & Co.

Brig G. W. Barter, Gilchrist, Boston, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Voluscano, (Aus.,) Sigantl, Queenstown, Holmbce & Tetens; Viking, (Nor.,) Olsen, Cardiff, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Alla, (Russ.,) Rydbury, Cork, Funch. Meincke & Wendt; Peerless, (Br.,) Doe, Bermuda; Ortolan, Lord, Cette, Moore & Henry; Aurata, Davis, Gibraltar, Moore & Henry; Mary, Wilson, Rio Janeiro, Bundell, Jones & Rudge.

Schooners Josephine, Waterbury, Philadelphia, master; N. Barkalow, Burdick, Newport; Havelock (Br.,) Reed, St. John, P. I Nevius & Son; H C. Brooks, (Br.,) White, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Arrived.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Smith, Norwich, with mdse. to E. S. Martin.

Steamer Pelican, Williams, Providence, with mdse to E. Bynner.

Ship Onward, (of Boston,) Jenkins, Shanghai Feb. 25, passed Anjier March 12, Cape of Good Hope May 7, with teas, &c. to Wm. J. Foulkes.

Ship City of Bath, Carney, Havana 13 ds., in ballast, to order. Sld. in co. with schr. Young America, for New-York.

Brig Monica, Phillips, Elizabethport, with coal, for Bangor.

Brig Mira W. Holt, Dodge, Elizabethport, with coal, for Deer Island.

Brig Immacolata, (Ital.,) Lauro, Liverpool 42 ds, with coals to Manhattan Gas Co.

Brig Martha Post, Robinson, Turks Island 11 ds., with salt to Geo. Darrell.

Schr Abbie Bradford, (of Boston,) Freeman, Malaga May 14, passed Gibraltar 16th, with fruit and wine to Grund & Westervelt. Have been 16 ds. W. of lon. 50, with light winds and calms. June 2, lat. 36 30, lon. 42 30 spoke ship Garibaldi, from Philadelphia for Fernandina Po, all well.

Schr. Ann Maria, Bartich, Salt Cay 16 ds., with salt to C. E. Knox.

Schr. Iris, Cook, Baltimore 5 ds., with yellow pine and cotton to Dowey, Corners, & Co.

Schr. Rebecca Secor Lynch, Delaware City 3 ds, with wood and coal, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Martha Nichols Sawyer, Lepraux, N. B., 8 ds., with laths, &c., to Jed Frye.

Schr. Frances Elmore, Smith, Fall River, for Port Ewen.

Schr. Robin, Guptil, Cherryfield 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Michigan, Marshall, Calais 6 ds., with laths, &c., to master.

Schr. S. T. King, Clendennen, Calais 5 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. E. Borden, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. J. Griesson, Harding, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Connecticut, Pratt, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Harriet Smith, Kelley, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. E. Rogers, Wightman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. R. M. O'Neill, Kellogg, Elizabethport, for Roxbury.

Schr. Iris, Cole, Baltimore 4 ds., with lumber and cotton to master.

Schr. S. M. Shaddick, Allen, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Eliza Gosley, Snow Hill 8 ds., wood.
Schr. Augusta, Kelley, New Bedford 3 ds., with oil.
Schr. E. Wotten, Dibble, Providence 2 ds.
Schr. Sterling, Wayman, Providence, for Albany.
Schr. Ovoca, Brown, Port Ewen, for Providence.
Schr. Diadem, Ludlam, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. R. H. Colson, Colson, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. Ann M. Edwards Edwards, Norwich 2 ds.
Sloop Gen. Kossuth, Hayten, Essex, in ballast.
Sloop Surplus, Sherry, Elizabethport, for Sag Harbor.
Sloop M. E. Wells, Baker, Elizabethport, for Wickford.
Sloop Ollo, Morcutt, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

WIND—During the day from S.

Sailed.

June 20—Ships Progress, E. H. Taylor, Jacob A. Stamler for London; Sir Robert Peel, for Liverpool; Nonpareil, for San Francisco; Anna F. Schmidt, for Havre; Vandalia, for Hamburg. Barks Geo Thomas for Tortugas; Wm. S. Dean (Br.,) for Havana. Brigs Wm. Nickels, for Perth Amboy; John Balch, for Philadelphia; Lizzie Gardner, (Br.,) for St. Thomas; George Marsden, (Br.,) for Newcastle; Pedro Sanchez Diaz, for Rio Janeiro; Anita Owen, for Neuvitas; Leal, (Span.,) for Ponce, P. R.

June 21—Steamships North Star, for Aspinwall; Quaker City, and State of Georgia, Fort Pickens; Gladiator, (Br.,) ———.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 21—Arr. bark Leland, Mayaguez; steamers Eastern Queen, Halifax; Eastern City, St. John, N. B.

Miscellaneous.

The Hamburg ship Electric, arrived last night from Hamburg, has 350 passengers, reports seeing large quantities of ice on the Banks.

BERMUDA, June 16.—The bark Eliza Barss arrived here the 10th The brig Pavilion (whaler), with 200 bbls. oil, is discharging. The bark Mary R. Barney, with sugar, has put in here in distress.

Foreign Ports.

At Turks Island, June 10, brig C. A. White, White, for Portland, probably.

Map of the Seat of War.
THE TRIBUNE of TO-MORROW (Sunday) will contain a
STRATEGIC MAP OF CAIRO
and vicinity. Price Three Cents.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Maison Doree,
By F. MARTINEZ,
No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square,
(The Old Penniman Mansion.)

This superb Restaurant is now open to the public. Dinner in "Ordinary," $1. Other departments according to bill of fare. Private rooms for ladies or parties. The entire fitting up of the premises is in the most elegant style.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—DINNER PARTIES FURNISHED ACCORDING TO ORDER.

Home Guard.
CANTRELL does sell his Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, for the ladies at home, or those going out of the City, at prices to suit the times. Also, an endless variety of delicate or substantial goods for misses, masters and children, while the gentlemen are always suited with Dress, Promenade or Hunting Boots, at No. 813 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 842 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

GORHAM—DURBROW.—In this City, on Thursday, June 20, by Rev. A. G. Leonard, FRANK GORHAM to SARAH V., only daughter of Walter Durbrow, Esq.

WOOD—SUNDERLAND.—In this City, on Thursday, June 20, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Mr THOMAS O. WOOD, of this City, to Miss LAURA A. SUNDERLAND, of Ridgefield, Conn.

BELL—BRACE.—In this City, on Thursday, June 20, by Rev. Stephen H Tyng Jr., ROBERT BELL to Miss JULIET E., daughter of Thomas and Mary Elizabeth Brace, all of this City.

☞ Rhode Island papers please copy.

WAITE—NEWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 19, by Rev E. H. Gillette, Mr. JOHN WAITE to Miss HELEN LOUISE NEWELL all of this City.

BUCKHOUT—WEEKS.—In Harlem, on Thursday, June 20, by Rev. J. B. Wakeley, Mr. JOHN D. BUCKHOUT, of White Plains, N. Y., to Miss HARRIET S., eldest daughter of the late Edward C. Weeks, Esq., of Harlem, N. Y.

BLAKE—CLARK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. W. Anable, JUDSON J. BLAKE to CELIA LOUISE, eldest daughter of John H. Clark, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

NORRIS.—In this City, on Thursday, June 20 MARIA, wife of Daniel S. Norris, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Church, Varick-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WITHERSPOON.—In this City, on Thursday, June 20, ELIZABETH B. WITHERSPOON, daughter of James Witherspoon, Esq., in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, June 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 32 West 10th st.

COACHMON.—In this City, on Thursday, June 20, JOSEPH FRANKLIN, twin son of George F. and Mary J. Coachmon aged 9 months.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 148 East 36th st.

FERRERO.—In this City, on Friday, June 21, MARY ELLEN, wife of Edward Ferrero, of No. 59 West 14th-st., aged 29 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Ann's Church, in 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday, the 24th inst., at 11 A. M., without further invitation.

HANNAH.—In Brooklyn, Friday June 21, MAGGIE GARRICK, daughter of Henry and Ann Elizabeth Hannah, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, M. McGrath, 2d av. and 5°d-st., South Brooklyn.

FISHER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, June 21, ELIZA FISHER, widow of the late Joseph H. Fisher, aged 66 years.

The friends of her brother, Robert Johnston, and brother-in-law, Joseph H. Adams, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the South 5th st. Methodist Church, on Sunday, at 4 P. M.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, June 21, ANGELINE F. SMITH, wife of Noah Smith, aged 59 years, 5 months and 3 days.

Funeral will take place at No. 59 Morton st., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Saturday,) June 22, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment.

Dear mother, thou hast left us here;
Thy loss we deeply feel.
But God our sorrows all can heal.

WHITING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 19, EMMA, beloved daughter of Charles and Mary L. Whiting, aged 20 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Strong-place Church, corner of Strong-place and Degraw-st., South Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in the Marble Cemetery in 2d st., New-York.

LOMANSIEY.—In Jersey City, on Friday, June 21, IDA JOSEPHINE, daughter of John and Rachel Anna Lomansiey, aged 6 years, 11 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 375 South 4th st., Jersey City, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

NOSTRAND.—At Rockaway, L. I., on Thursday morning, June 20, FOSTER NOSTRAND, in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 23d inst., from his late residence, at 1 o'clock, and from Trinity Church, Rockaway, at 2 o'clock.

PERRY.—In Yonkers on Thursday, June 20, ADELIA, wife of Dr. Geo. Perry, and daughter of Oliver Washburn, Esq., of Sing Sing, aged 31 years, 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, in Yonkers, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. Principal service will be held at the residence of Oliver Washburn, Esq., in Sing Sing, immediately after the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from New York.

UNDERWOOD.—In Yonkers on Monday, June 17, aged 3 years and 7 months, LOUISA, only daughter of, and on Tuesday, June 18, EDMUND, third son of Henry A. and Emma P. Underwood, aged 2 years and 3 months.

GRIFFEN.—At Rye N. Y., on Thursday, June 20, Rev. BENJAMIN GRIFFEN, of the New-York Conference of the M. E. Church, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the clergymen of the New-York, and the New-York East Conferences, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the M. E. Church at Rye, on Monday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Cars leave 27th-st. at 12:15 P. M., returning at 6:27 P. M.

BYRNE.—At Terry Farm, English Neighborhood, N. J., on Wednesday, June 19, suddenly, ELIZA JANE, the beloved wife of Patrick Byrne, aged 27 years.

BRAINERD.—In Portland, Conn., on Saturday, June 15, suddenly, ERASTUS BRAINERD, Esq., aged 70 years.

STACEY.—In Chester, Penn., on Thursday, June 13, at the residence of his father, MATTHEW BEVAN STACEY, son of Davis B. Stacey, Esq., and brother-in-law of Prof. Eli Charlier, of this City, in the 26th year of his age.

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KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 345.—June 21, 1861.
13, 62, 12, 7, 56, 63, 31, 36, 51, 26, 39, 70, 40, 50.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 346.—June 21, 1861.
[illegible], 57, 69, 21, 48, 46, 1, 41, 35, 73, 45, 16, 40.

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No CXXXIV. CONTENTS JULY.

A SUMMER IN NEW ENGLAND.—V. THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. ILLUSTRATED BY PORTE CRAYON, (*Concluded.*)

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THROWN TOGETHER.

PRODIGIOUS TALKERS.

ORLEY FARM. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS

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MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI.

ENA

THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP. By. W. M. THACKERAY.

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CHAPTER XIV. Contains two of Philip's Mishaps.
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NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.

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AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A WELL disposed young woman with good references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a competent cook and thorough laundress; makes good bread and pastry; is obliging, neat, and economical in her kitchen. Apply at No. 378 6th av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer. Best City reference. Inquire at No. 124 West 26th-st., third floor, back room.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A woman, with good reference and large experience, wishes a situation; understands cooking in all its branches; is a splendid laundress; gets up gentlemen's linens and ladies' finery in style; is also a good chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED, BY A highly respectable English woman, employment as dressmaker or seamstress; understands all family sewing; could go by day or week. Apply at No. 4 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION wanted, by an English girl, for general housework, with the best of reference, for City or country. Apply at No. 86 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Can give best of City references. No objection to the country. Call at Nos. 94 West 24th st., near 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW, (AMERICAN) with one child, (a boy 8 years old) wishes a situation as housekeeper; is thoroughly competent, and can furnish the most unexceptionable references. Would take charge in absence of family during the Summer. Address, until July 1, G. H. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITuation wanted by an American widow, of middle age, who is willing to make herself generally useful; also, a home for a little girl, 13 years of age, in a pious family, where she will be treated as their own. Call at No. 36 McDougal-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A YOUNG woman, with six months' reference, wishes a situation in the country; understands baking bread and pies, and understands the care of milk and butter, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a capable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; would do chamberwork; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS—COOK.—TWO RESPECTABLE young girls wish situations; one as laundress and the other as cook in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be well recommended from their last place. Can be seen at No. 10 Whitehall-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby or grown children, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has eight years City reference; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—A PROTESTANT wants the above situation; has for many years taken the entire care of infants; can bring them up by hand, and is also a good seamstress; no objection to go in the country for the Summer months. Apply, for two days, at No. 110 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth; is very fond of children; or would do chamberwork and waiting, or would have no objections to travel with a family or to go to the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 152 East 33d-st., near 2d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children and ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; can do chamberwork if required; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; five years' reference from her former employer. Address, by note, for two days, E. M., No. 20 East 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A WOMAN WANTS A situation as seamstress who can do all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting neatly; has no objection to go to the country; will go by the day or month. Apply at No. 252 East 10th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses and upholstery work; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 98 East 12th-st., (basement.)

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A lady, about to leave the City, wishes to procure a situation as seamstress and chambermaid for a Protestant young woman who has been in her employ, and can confidently recommend. Inquire at No. 130 West 14th st.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A PROTESTANT young woman, stout, active and honest, wishes a situation in the country; is a good plain cook, baker of bread, pies and cakes, and excels in washing and ironing; is also a good dairy-maid; can enter her place this day. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages, for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Good places always ready.

COLORED SERVANTS.—WANTED, BY A first-class chambermaid, or would take the laundry work, or would do plain cooking. Best of City references. Inquire for MARY, at No. 247 Thompson-st., corner 14th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—THE ADvertiser, who is a practical book-keeper and has had several years' experience in this City, desires a situation; would engage for a moderate salary, and would make himself useful in any department outside the office if required—to assist as salesman, collect, &c., &c. Best City reference. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has lived nearly two years in his present place; can be seen at the stable, No. 7 East 28th st., between 9 and 10 A. M. and between 2 and 3 P. M., on Saturday and Monday; has a good recommendation; has no objections to going to the country.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT single man, a situation as coachman, one who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; has no objection to town or country. Call at or address No. 200 East 30th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS COACHMAN OR PLAIN GARDENER.—Situated wanted, by a steady, sober young man, who can produce long and satisfactory City and country recommendations; will be found willing to make himself useful in any other way where his services might be required. Address M. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, or a note addressed to M. B., at J. H. Halsey's, feed-store, No. 378 2d-av., will meet attention.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A man and his wife, without incumbrance, wish situations; the man is a first-rate coachman and gardener; the wife is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, and understands the care of milk and butter; both have the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener, by a single man (English); has had many years of experience; is a good driver; understands well the care and management of horses, carriages, harness, and is willing to make himself generally useful; no objections to go to the country; wages moderate; can give good City reference. Address COACHMAN, Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a single young man, who is well acquainted with all branches of the business. Address GARDENER, Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom by a respectable Protestant young man, who understands his business; would have no objection to assist in the garden and make himself useful about the house. Call or address a note to Mr LOWERY, No. 932 Broadway.

AS GROOM OR GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant man; understands taking care of horses and plain gardening; will give good references. Address C. F., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable Protestant single young man; understands his business in all its branches, as his last employer will certify; is disengaged in consequence of the family going to the country. Can be seen at the house of his present employer, No. 12 West 32d-st.

AS WAITER, &c.—A GENTLEMAN GIVING up housekeeping is desirous of procuring a situation for his manservant, an intelligent Protestant; is an excellent waiter, very reliable and trustworthy, and will recommend him to any gentleman requiring a first rate man. A note addressed to A. B., No. 945 Broadway, in the office, will be immediately attended to.

MAN AND WIFE.—A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife wish to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer or a house to let; one who is accustomed to the care of houses every Summer; can be highly recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 266 Avenue A, corner of 18th-st., second floor, back room, or by addressing a note.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a girl for cooking, washing and ironing; also, a good chambermaid. None need apply unless bearing first-class recommendations. Apply at No. 11 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st.

FARM HANDS WANTED—ON FARM NEAR the City; wages $10 a month and board. Those only with good recommendations will apply from 11 to 3 at Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

WANTED.—TWO CONDUCTORS; CLERK FOR a steamer. Apply No. 7 Chatham square.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE UNION MANTILLA COMPANY,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
The balance of the stock
AT HALF PRICE,
To close the concern by July 1.
BAREGE CIRCULARS for $3, worth $6.
CLOTH CIRCULARS for $5, worth $10.
SILK CIRCULARS for $9, worth $18.
TRAVELING DUSTERS and SUITES at the same rate.

BOYS' CLOTHING AT HALF PRICE.
AT THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHING STORE,
NO. 566 BROADWAY.

Alpaca Coats,	worth	$3	for	$1 00
Nankeen,	worth	4	for	1 50
Check Linen,	worth	3	for	1 00
Vests, Marseilles,	worth	2	for	75
Vests, Valentia,	worth	2	for	1 00
Pants, Cass.,	worth	4	for	1 50
Pants, Cashmeret,	worth	3	for	1 00
Pants, Linen and Marse's	worth	2	for	1 00

Men's Clothing, $5 a suit, comprising Coat, Vest, Pants, Neck-tie, Shirt and Socks. English, French and American Cassimeres and Cloths on hand.
Clothing made to order. GEORGE LEVIE & CO.

J. A. BLUXOME,
NO. 1117 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON PARK.
CLOSING OUT SALE OF ENTIRE STOCK
RIBBONS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS.
LACES, POINTS AND MANTILLAS.
This entire stock must be closed out,
per order of the assignee.
GOODS
MARKED
WAY DOWN.

MILLINERY.

BINNS' MILLINERY.—GREAT BARGAINS.—Straw Bonnets and Hats we are retailing less than cost. Our $6 Bonnets are worth $10; our $25 Leghorns are worth $40. L. BINNS, Millinery, No. 581 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. For catalogues, address REV. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

NEVERSINK SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES.—A delightful location in Port Jervis, Orange County, on the Erie Railroad. Terms $160 per year. For particulars inquire at the General Educational Agency, No. 24 Bible House, New-York. A few Summer boarders received for six weeks from July 15, at $4 per week.

A TEACHER OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE wishes several pupils, either in a school or in a private family, and would take board as a compensation. Address E. S. P., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 60 East 26th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY (DAUGHTER of a deceased missionary,) accustomed to teaching, is anxious to obtain a situation as governess in a family, to give instruction in English, French and the rudiments of music; good recommendations can be given; salary not so great an object as a good home; is willing to go in the country if desirable. Address Miss P., care of Box No. 1,621 Post-office, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—A EUROPEAN LADY, AN experienced teacher, wishes a reengagement. Besides the higher branches of a finished English education, she teaches the harp, piano, drawing, painting, the Spanish, Italian, French and German languages; the two latter she speaks like a native. Direct C. M. L., Post-office, Sharon, Conn.

AS TEACHERS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS AS teachers, by two ladies of much experience. One is well qualified to give instruction in the usual studies of the scholastic courses of our best seminaries, the other in the English branches, French, drawing, and oil-painting; best of references given. Address MARY C. GREENWOOD, Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y.

AS TUTOR.—AN AMERICAN TEACHER, OF five years' experience, speaking French and German, about to set out for Europe, desires one or more pupils; best reference given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also, TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

MILITARY SHOULDER-BRACE AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.—A new and superior article, at MARSH & CO.'S TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York.

ENFIELD RIFLES AND ARTILLERY CARBINES.—A small lot just received from Manchester, England, and for sale by DURRIE & RUSHER No. 78 Beekman-st.

SCHOONER FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—The schooner *Bulrush*, built in Philadelphia in 1853, rebuilt in 1861; 147 tons; rates A 2½ good; is a large carrier; in good order; and is a well found; she cost over $8,000 in 1853, and has had $1,360 laid out upon her in 1861. She lies in the Atlantic dock basin, Brooklyn, near Hamilton ferry, where she will be shown by the ship-keeper on board. Lowest cash price, $3,000. Apply at the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 196 Bleecker-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of mahogany suites covered in hair cloth; mahogany and black-walnut bedsteads; Brussels and ingrain carpets; hair mattresses and feather beds, Brussels and ingrain stair carpets; stair rods; oil-cloths; mahogany hat stands; mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands; palliasses, china and glass ware; bolsters and pillows; &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF ARTISTIC MARBLE STATUARY, CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PARIAN FIGURES, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
Will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 22 at 12 o'clock at No. 405 Broadway, artistic Carrara marble statuary; also a number of choice Italian oil paintings, marble vases, card receivers, Mosaic tables, Bohemian glass, Parian figures, &c. Particular attention is called to the above sale, as it will be peremptory Goods now on exhibition.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By GEO COOK, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Store, No. 141 Broadway, removed for convenience of sale, a very fine stock, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in different covering; rosewood armoire à glace, wardrobes, etageres, chamber suites, library suites, bookcases, secretaries, lounges, centre-tables, &c. Sale positive. Also, desks, dining-tables, and chairs.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, June 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Beach st.: Mortgage Sale of Liquor Store and Restaurant—Consisting of black walnut-top counters, black walnut tables, castors, crockery and glassware, cooking ranges, gilt frames, oil paintings and engravings, shade and screen, cooking utensils, &c., embracing every article found in a first-class restaurant.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers—Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer st.

MONDAY, JUNE 24, AT 6 1-2 O'CLOCK P. M., sale of a valuable private library, containing choice English and American Books on history, travels, literature, law, &c., &c., some rare and curious. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.
GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, mirrors, wardrobes, bedding, mattresses, table-linen, cutlery, kitchenware, sewing-machines, sheets, blankets, &c.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq, President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT
IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4,
FOR $4.
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.

The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of
ONE DOLLAR.
Any person can learn from them that can read figures Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 192½ Varick-st., New-York.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody say they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the piano forte and singing, desires a home for the next three months in some first-class family, residing a short distance from the City, where the instruction of two or three children in music would be deemed an equivalent for board. The best of references given and required. Address MARCUS, Brooklyn Post office.

JUST PUBLISHED.—PSALMS OF FREEDOM, No. 1 containing eleven, with music, selected, arranged, composed and adopted to church or camp use, by GEORGE LEACH, author of the "Church and Home." Price 8 cents, or $6 per 100. GEORGE LEACH, No. 40 4th-av.; S T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway.

AT AUCTION.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS, new and second-hand. Also, a fine lot of foreign music. A closing out sale this SATURDAY, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, at No 333 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET AT A REDUCED RENT—THE three-story brown-stone house No. 67 West 31st-st., near 6th-av., 21 feet front, high stoop, sub-cellar, furnace, water closets, bath range, gas fixtures and speaking tubes. Rent $600 from now till May. Apply to H. H. RICE, No. 18 City Hall, second story.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 31 and 33 Park-row, 70x25, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 31 and 33 Park-row.

TO LET—FURNISHED WITH EVERY REQUISITE for housekeeping, the lower part of a cosy, clean, neat, quiet house; gas, Croton, flower-garden. Furniture for sale if desired. Apply at No. 67 East 29th-st., or to Mr. BALL, No. 333 Broadway, in music-store.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

$600.—TO LET—TO A FIRST-CLASS TENANT, a first class four-story brown-stone house, near 5th-av., in the upper part of the City. A. TREADWELL, No. 103 Chambers-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—AT A LOW PRICE, TO A SMALL FAMily, half of a first-class English-basement house, in West 22d st. Inquire of A. TREADWELL, No. 103 Chambers-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT ON Great Neck, L. I., easy of access by water from New-York, situated about 2½ miles from the steamboat landing; locality healthy, and affording the advantage of a water front on a beautiful bay. Also, an unfurnished country house, pleasantly situated in the same vicinity. Apply to T. & H. MESSENGER, No. 161 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FOR TWO MONTHS, a splendid villa residence in the suburbs of Flushing, containing 14 rooms; 50 minutes from Fulton Ferry, and 4 minutes' walk from railroad dépôt. Apply to S. K. ROBERTS, corner Bowne-av. and Madison-st., Flushing or to J. KIMBER, at J. S. Aspinwall's, No. 86 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this most desirable location. For particulars address O. F OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house, three-story, brown-stone, first class, with gas, bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three-story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 50th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 229 West 50th-st.

TO LET.—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A FURnished house at New-Rochelle, six minutes from the dépôt Inquire on Saturday at No. 420 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 5 West 25th-st., 4 stories, size, 20x45; dining-room extension. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of safe fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, joss-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.
Displays for cities, with devices, mottoes, &c., to any extent, furnished at short notice on reasonable terms Orders to be addressed to JOS. G. & I. EDGE, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
Displays for public and private exhibitions furnished on the most reasonable terms. Dealers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock. Address orders to C. A. PECK, Jr., Dépôt, No. 198 Broadway.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, Jr.; remember the No., 39 John-st.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS,
DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 723 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort, on the 2d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.
This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.
HASBORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., is ready for Summer company, having been enlarged and improved since last season. Apply to C. F. ORVIS, Secretary.

REFERENCES.
Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President H. R. R. Co., New-York.
Wm. Lottimer, Esq., New-York.
P. McMartin, Esq., New-York.
Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York.
Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, New-York.
R. Squires, Esq., New-York.
E. D. Plimpton, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. Charles Fink, Jersey City.
A. Cook Hull, M. D., Brooklyn.

STORM KING HOUSE, CORNWALL—ACcessible by steamboats *Thomas Powell* and *Armenia*, and by Hudson River Railroad; new, commodious, well ventilated, and commanding the most beautiful scenery; shaded by forest trees, with unlimited shaded rambling walks upon the farm surrounding; horses kept upon livery; carriage room, &c. Refer to Mr. Rollin Sandford, or Mr. C. K June, No. 159 Maiden-lane; W. P. Lee, Esq., No. 10 Wall-st.; Mr. Samuel Cantrell, No 612 Broadway, or by mail to the subscriber, on the premises.
JOSEPH WALKER, Storm King House, Cornwall.

CLIFFWOOD GROVE, OPPOSITE KEYport, New-Jersey, is open for Sunday-schools, and other well-organized societies; it is well fitted up with platform, scups, tables, &c, with a good well of water in the centre of the Grove. Also, for charter, the steamboat KEYPORT, on reasonable terms. Application for either to be made of the Captain of steamboat *S. V. Arrowsmith*, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing, sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day.
Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H., BENJ LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.), would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (except Saturday); arrive at dinner, next day Through tickets on board.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, WHO ARE desirous of conforming to the times, by practicing economy, and at the same time securing the privileges of a first-rate summer resort, are recommended to try the Summit House, at Lake Mahopac. Inquire of the President of the New-York County Bank, 14th st.
R. A. SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J—This house is finely located; baths in all the principal rooms; beautiful and extensive grounds; good stabling, &c. Terms moderate. One hour from New-York. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st. 8.30, 11:30, 2, 3:30, 5:10, 6:10. CHAS. STRINGER.

SEA-BATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 500 feet, within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 600 guests. Open June 15. Address S LAIRD, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Nevesink River. Terms $7 to $10 per week.
Address C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, L. I., is open for the season. Several furnished cottages and family suites of rooms to let. By rail six times daily, from Atlantic Ferry, James slip or 34th-st. Ferry.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms, will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A FEW ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board, in house No. 32 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, in rear of Union-square. Terms moderate. Apply at house.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—SUPERIOR accommodations of double and single rooms in the fine Mansion House corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., may be obtained by application on the premises.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant accommodations for families or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe place. References required.

PARTIAL BOARD.—A PLEASANT ROOM, with extension adjoining, on the first floor of bedrooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen, may be obtained at a moderate price; also, several other comfortably furnished rooms, with partial board, by applying at No. 105 Lawrence st., Brooklyn.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

TO LET.—A FRENCH LADY, LIVING IN 16TH-st., near 5th-av., will let the second floor, and other rooms, elegantly furnished, to gentlemen, with breakfast if required. The house is respectable and full of comforts. Apply at No. 44 Wall-st., third floor, front room. P. V.

TO LET—ON 10TH ST, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs., in a private, French family, consisting of two persons, a pleasant furnished room on the second floor, It is large enough to accommodate two friends. Address M. V., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; accommodations first-class. Call at No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. Unexceptionable reference.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a furnished front room and bedroom, without board, on the second floor of the house, pleasantly situated, No. 27 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A PLEASant room, neatly furnished, on second or third floor, front, around St. John's Park, without board. Address G. W. S., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

ROOM WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WITH breakfast, within ten minutes' walk of Madison park. Address, stating terms and location, A. B., Madison-square Post-office.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties. Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

HOTELS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL, MANCHESTER, VERMONT.—Manchester is situated near the base of the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is probably unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first class hotels.
E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends, patrons, and the traveling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterized their establishment. W. F. TUCKER & CO.
CHICAGO, June 1, 1861.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSES.—STORES FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON EASY TERMS—The three 3-story houses Nos. 251, 277, 279 East 10th-st.; white marble house No. 235 West 23d-st.; 3-story house No. 173 Macdougal-st; 3-story house No. 166 Clinton-place; the 2 and 5-story stores, Nos. 4 and 6 Stone-st. For terms, apply to R. HOGAN, No. 179 Macdougal st.

FOR SALE.—THREE HOUSES, AND ONE VAcant lot, very cheap for cash, to close a concern; they can be had separately; or they would be exchanged for unincumbered vacant lots. One of the houses has a vacant lot adjoining, would make a good factory. Apply to Mr. N. LANE, No. 69 Wall-st., or EDWARD R. GILLESPIE, No. 1 Willow-place, Brooklyn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY SEAT OR FARM, OF from 100 to 500 acres of good land, unincumbered, first-class modern improvements, out-buildings, fruit, &c., for which one of the best houses in Brooklyn will be given in part pay; the balance will be paid in good stocks and cash. Address Mr. JONES, Box No. 2,716 New-York Post-Office.

HARLEM.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, A SMALL cottage house and lot in Harlem, on which most of the purchase money could remain on mortgage. Address H., Box No. 2,392, General Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF SIXTY ACRES, in Westchester County, near dépôt, with stock, tools and crops; abundance of all kinds of fruit, good soil, well watered, good society, healthy and pleasant, churches and schools convenient. Price $9,000. Address R. M., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BLACKWALNUT OR OAK EXTENsion table, either new or second-hand. Address P, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 86 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—COUNTRY board for children, at Poughkeepsie, D. C, 2¼ hours *via* Hudson River Railroad; high ground, location healthy, in a strictly private family, consisting of mother and daughter. Children will receive instruction on piano with use of instrument. Home comforts, fresh milk, vegetables and fruit; or would accommodate a small family. Best of reference given and required. For full particulars, address for two days, GEORGE HENDRICKSON, Box No. 3,935 Post Office, New-York City.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Summer months, can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32 (James-slip) East River, daily, at 3½ o'clock P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS DESIROUS OF board in the country can be accommodated with comfortable rooms, good table, and the comforts of a home, on reasonable terms, by addressing a note to Mrs. RYDER, Yonkers Post-office. Young gentlemen wishing instruction in either French, classics or English, would do well to apply, as there is a Professor of the highest ability in the house.

SUMMER BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY, OPPOSITE POUGHKEEPSIE.—The house is large and new; the farm is supplied with all that can make living in the country desirable; the scenery is fine and climate healthy; communication direct to New-York. Apply or direct to JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, Ulster County, N.Y., or to J. J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEman desires board for his family. The family consisting of himself, wife, child, three years old, baby and nurse. With them will go another family, consisting of a lady, a child aged five years and a nurse. Parties having first-class accommodations will please address Mr. HOWARD, care of *New-York Times*.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIbers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healty, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I. W. C. & J. D. FEEKS.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A few families can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at the Highland House, one mile from Cornwall Landing, communications daily by steamers *Thos. Powell* and *Armenia*. Terms moderate. Apply to W. H. REDER, Cornwall, Orange Co, N. Y. References, James B. Titus, No. 111 Pearl st., New-York; James F. Ball, No 543 Broadway, New-York.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD FOR A party of ten or twelve persons at West Camp Landing, on the west bank of the Hudson River, ten miles from the Catskill Mountain House. Hudson steamers land morning and evening. Fare $1. Board from $3 to $5 per week For particulars, inquire of D. & A. STURTEVANT, No. 117 Wall-st., third floor.

BOARD AT CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—Families desiring board for the Summer months, can find pleasant accommodations at a desirable residence a short distance from the landing. Apply to C H RING, No 155 Fulton-st., New-York, or address Box No. 72 Cornwall Post-office, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR FAMilies wishing to spend the Summer in the country, will find good accommodations in the pleasant village of Hunter, 20 miles west of Catskill, and 10 miles west of the Catskill Mountain House. Large and pleasant rooms suitable for families; pleasant yard shade trees, &c., &c. H. S. LOCKWOOD, Hunter, Greene Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A MOST DESIRABLE LOcation: half an hour by boat or cars from the City, on the Hudson. A private family, having taken a commodious house, would take three or four persons only. Inquire of Secretary of Ferry Company, foot of 42d st., or at 286 Greenwich st., for further information.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—FOR A GENtleman, wife child and nurse; also for two elderly ladies and gentlemen, with servant; south side of Long Island preferred, and within an hour and a half's ride from New-York by cars or boat. Address S. S., Box No. 2,877 Post-office, stating terms and other particulars.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A GENTLEman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family, within half an hour of the City. Communication every hour; location very desirable. Address C. A., Box No. 1,513, Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD IN NEW-JERSEY.—Two or three families, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a private family having a fine residence near the Hudson: very healthy; plenty of milk, vegetables, &c.; terms moderate. Apply at No. 68 Irving-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be well accommodated at a first class farm house, in a fine healthy location, among the hills of Connecticut. Rooms large, fruit, vegetables, dairy, ice, &c., in abundance. For particulars, call this day on the proprietor at the Knickerbocker Life Insurance, 106 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THREE adults and four children, within an hour of the City, and where plenty of room can be afforded and no other boarders taken. Address E. O. LAMSON, No. 518 Washington-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR THE Summer, for a family with four children, all young. Farm house preferred, near salt water, where there is bathing, &c Terms must be very moderate. Address, with full particulars, W., Box No. 2,186 Post office, N.Y.

BOARD IN ORANGE.—A SMALL FAMILY OR single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in one of the most healthy and desirable locations in Orange, where there are but few other boarders; terms reasonable. Address M. E., Orange, N. J.

COMFORTABLE SUMMER BOARDING for families at the Triton House, Glen Cove, L. I. Pure air, good bathing, sailing and fishing. The bar has no connection with the house.
J. MILLER, Proprietor.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—TWO PLEASANT parlor chambers may be obtained, with board in a small family, within three minutes' walk of the Brick Church station; terms moderate. Address D. P. N., Station D, Bible House, Astor-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FARMER LIVING ON the line of the Harlem Railroad, in Westchester County, would take three or four persons to board for the Summer. Inquire at the Coal Office No. 413 Water-st, New-York.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—A FEW boarders can be accommodated in a private family, within five minutes' walk of Port Richmond Landing. Terms moderate. Address L. B., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED on a farm, at South Orange, N. J., near the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to THOMAS LOWNDES, South Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMIly, in some pleasant, shady place, within one hour of the City Hall, by steamboat. Terms moderate. Address Box No. 2,719 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Location healthy and pleasant; rooms spacious and airy; cool sea-breezes; prices moderate. Address HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

The property contains about thirty acres of very choice land, with fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees now in good bearing condition; also pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits, all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern-built mansion, and all the outbuildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes. There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged and the grounds are tastefully laid out.

For a gentleman's country residence, or for a boarding school, or water-cure, the place is admirably adapted.

It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 miles from Syracuse, and 22 miles from Oswego. Jordan station, on the New-York Central Road is distant 7 miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily by omnibus.

The property will be sold cheap. Apply to DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 29 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE, DOUBLE stone country residence, situated in the village of Belleville, N. J., with grounds extending to the river, (Passaic,) and good dock, for sale on easy terms, or to rent very moderate. Communication with New-York six times a day, by stages or steamboat, and New-Jersey Railroad, *via* Newark, in one hour. For further information, apply to L. N. CONDIT, at the office of the Morris Canal Company, Jersey City, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—ON OR near Long Island Sound and the New-Haven R. R., in a first-class neighborhood between New-Rochelle and Stratford, Ct.; house and outbuildings must be modern style, ample and substantially built, well shaded, and with from 15 to 20 acres of good tillable land well stocked with fruit; possession required this Summer or Fall; price about $14,000. Address C. R., Box No. 108 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—TO LET, WELL FURNISHed, fronting the ocean, a cottage at $300, one at $400 and one at $500 a year, with stabling, ice, &c. Inquire of ROBT. BAINBRIDGE, No. 40 John-st., or at the Pavilion Hotel, Rockaway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence on the banks of the Hudson, at Tubby Hook. Inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway, or of JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
CURE SICK HEADACHE!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which families are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING.
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent*.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct, D. STOVER, P. M.
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter*.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜
is on the outside wrapper. All others are [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000. Deposits will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
[illegible] S. CHILDS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P.M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500, and under; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 25 MONTHS $525,056 36.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June inst., for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000,000.

Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which, a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds, payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, Ten per cent. of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior [illegible] as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1861.
JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1878, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other bids. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1848 hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a Loan of SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1870. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5 000. All proposals to be sealed, and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 29th day of June inst., by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $400,000, reimbursable, viz.:

1861, August 1, 5½ per cent.	$100,000.
1861, September 1, 6 per cent.	100,000.
1861, October 1, 6 per cent.	100,000.
1862, January 1, 6 per cent.	100,000.

Will be received in payment on bids for the above loan, on the payment by the bidders of the amount of the increased rate of interest from the 1st of July next to the date said stock is reimbursable, less the rebate.
Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, June 13, 1861.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road, will expire on the 28th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old company will be made into new stock in the new company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 28th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1, 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 7 Broadway. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.
SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 1st of July will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Coupons, past due, and unsecured Coupons, past due; also, fractional parts of Shares in the New Erie Railroad Company, purchased by
WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,
No. 29 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK.

Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400 000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board or other proper officer or officers, (which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.
JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris; London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
LANSING, June 14, 1861

Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861. The Stock thus issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January 1861, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. The principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New-York.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional.

The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861, and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN OWEN, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
J. OWEN,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 21, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 (Three) per cent., payable on Monday, 1st of July proximo.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until 5th of July next. By order, GEO. I SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 65 Wall st., NEW YORK, June 21, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, have to-day declared a Dividend of six (6) per cent. for six months, payable on and after July 1
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.

THE OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S Bank will be removed on MONDAY, the 24th inst., from its present location to the new banking house, No. 291 Broadway, corner of Reade st.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on the 25th inst. at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st. WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1861.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next.
Dated, June 3, 1861. AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament
je8 1aw6mS* of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against estate of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 76 Wall-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 18th day of January, 1861. CATHARINE MARSHALL,
ja19-1aw6mS* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catherine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 25th day of October, 1860. JOEL D. CORNELL,
n17-1aw6mS* Administrator.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE AT HALF PRICE—A SPLENDID blooded bay mare, 15½ hands high, seven years old, fast and very stylish, kind, and a splendid saddle horse, warranted sound and kind in harness, and very gentle. Inquire at the private house, No 93 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., where the horse can be seen.

HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A VERY handsome blood bay horse, 15 hands high, 7 years old; is used to double or single harness and saddle; free from vice; sold for want of use. Apply at THOS. MORRIS' stable, 8th-st., near 6th-av.

THE TURF.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—TUESDAY, June 25, at 3½ o'clock P. M.—A match for $2,000, three mile heats, in harness.
J. D. McMann names b. m. *Flora Temple*.
J. Turner names ch. g. *John Morgan*.
BEVINS & CONKLIN, Proprietors.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense,
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience,
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who, being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.
Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5 delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depôt, No. 104 South 10th st, below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.
Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PRODUCES less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOCAL AND GENERAL; ITS IMPORTANCE TO ALL.—We call the attention of male sufferers, especially, to an original and really important Medical Book recently published. It discloses information of vital interest, which cannot be obtained from any other source. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*From the New-York Home Journal.* The treatment laid down in this book is perfectly reliable. Price, $1. GODFREY, Publisher. No 831 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam, 50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM.—By EDWARD H DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp. 300. Price, $1. BURNTON, No. 46 6th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight-st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-street, where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular, treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 921 SIXTH AVENUE.—Desponding invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES—the only sure, harmless and unfailing specific and certain preventive for female complaints and chronic diseases generally. Consultations day or evening free. Relief guaranteed.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	—Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	—Cures Coughs Colds Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	50
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with S[redacted] Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea[redacted]stration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urin[redacted]ravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult	50
28	—Cures Se[redacted]ry Discharges, and C	1 00
29	—Sore M[redacted]ildren	50
30	—Cures[redacted] freq	50
31	—Cures[redacted] Pr	
32	—Cu[redacted] F	
33	—E[redacted]	

Case of Thirty[redacted]
Case of Twenty-e[redacted]
Case of Twenty large[redacted]
Case of Twenty large via[redacted]
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1[redacted]
Cases of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to [redacted]
Single boxes, with directions, 25 ce[redacted]

Agents and the trade supplied on our terms. These medicines, by the single box or [redacted] by mail or express free of charge on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

PROPOSALS.

KNAPSACKS, &c., FOR MARINE CORPS.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S., MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, June 6, 1861. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., of FRIDAY, the 21st day of June, inst., for supplying to the U. S. Marine Corps, within twenty days from the time of entering into contract, 1,000 knapsacks, 1,000 canteens, and 1,000 haversacks.

The above articles to conform in every respect with samples to be seen at this office, the office of the assistant Quartermaster Marine Corps, No. 1,220 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Marine Barracks, Charlestown, Mass, to be delivered free of expense to the United States at the Marine Clothing Store, No. 1,220 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, and subject to the inspection and approval of the Assistant Quartermaster. To be indorsed "Proposals for Knapsacks, &c.," and addressed to the undersigned.
W. B. SLACK, Q. M. M. C.

SCULPTORS TAKE NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Orange County, will receive sealed proposals between the date of this notice and the 10th day of August next, for the erection of a Monument to the memory of those who fell in the battle of Minisink, in pursuance of the bequest for that purpose contained in the last will and testament of the late Dr. Merritt H. Cash.

Said Monument is to consist of Marble, Granite, or other suitable materials, and the whole expense when lettered and completed, is not to exceed the amount of the bequest, ($4 000.)

It is recommended that the proposals be accompanied with designs and specifications for the structure, but the same must be free of charge.

The proposals will be opened and passed upon at a meeting of the Board, to be held at Goshen on the 13th day of August next. Dated June 10 1861.
CALVIN GARDNER, Chairman Committee,
Goshen, N. Y.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the subscriber until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 22d inst., for manufacturing at New-York City one hundred Army Ambulances for the United States to be ready for delivery as soon as practicable.

Among equal bids that which offers the greatest number in the shortest time, will have preference.

Bonds in double the amount of the contract will be required, and the names of the bondsmen should be mentioned in the bid.

Models of each of the two patterns of ambulances can be seen at T. M. Quinby's & Co., Broad-st., Newark, until this afternoon, and thereafter at G & D Cook's & Co., State st., New-Haven, until Tuesday, the 25th inst.

Bids should be indorsed on the envelopes "Proposals for Ambulances," and left at No. 6 State st., where printed specifications of the ambulances can be seen.
MORRIS S. MILLER, Quartermaster U. S. Army.
NEW-YORK CITY, June 21, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 1st Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 26th day of June instant, until 12 o'clock at noon, for the steam-heating apparatus necessary for heating the new Primary School house now in course of erection in Trinity-place, in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each proposal. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
FELIX DUFFY,
JOHN HARRIS,
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK, } Committee

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 8th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 31 day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School No 25, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No 94 Crosby st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary. Chairman.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.
Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to E. T. Wilson, No. 120 Wall-st., corner South, up stairs.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets, 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay st., EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock. Excursion tickets to the above landings at reduced prices.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, LANDING AT THE HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND PLEASURE BAY.—The fast Steamboat ALICE PRICE, will leave on SUNDAY, June 23, for the sea-shore as above: Catharine Market at 7:45, Spring-street at 8 o'clock, Pier No. 4 North River at 8:15. Returning, leave Long Branch at 3 o'clock. Fare for the whole excursion, 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.—THE SPLENDID STEAMBOAT WM. KENT will be chartered for Sabbath school or other excursions, on TUESDAY or FRIDAY of each week during the Summer, with a commodious barge, if required. Also, the barge INDEPENDENCE to charter any day in the week, except Sunday. For terms, apply on board the steamer WM. KENT, foot of Robinson-st., Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, or Saturday.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE, stopping at Fort Schuyler, Great Neck, City Island, and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamboat MAYFLOWER leaves every SUNDAY, from James-st., at 8:30 A. M.; Delancy-st., 8:45; 10th-st., 9; 26th st., 9:10. Returning in the afternoon, and affording a fine opportunity to visit the encampments.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY, but Saturdays, HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR CHARTER.—THE FAST AND COMMODIOUS steamboat KEYPORT can be chartered for excursions by applying to the Captain of steamboat *S. V. Arrowsmith*, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of the Captain on board the KEYPORT.

FISHING BANKS.—EXTRA TRIP—THE HERO will leave on SATURDAY, June 22: Amos-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Fare 50 cents. Sea Bass caught every trip in abundance.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves, New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, JUNE 25, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, OR SCOTLAND.
VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer
ADRIATIC,
JAMES WALKER, Commander,
will leave from Pier foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. John's to land mails and passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool	$100
Cabin to St. John's	35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway	30

RETURN TICKETS.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, June 22, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail July 20.

FOR HAVANA.
The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. R. ADAMS,
[redacted]y armed, carrying an extra complement of [redacted] Pier No. 4, North River for Havana, [redacted], at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. [redacted] apply to SPOFFORD, TILES[redacted]

[redacted]EEN NEW-YORK [redacted]barking passen[redacted] steamship [redacted] Clyde[redacted]

First C[redacted]
First Cabin[redacted]
First Cabin to [redacted]
First Cabin to Ham[redacted]
Steerage Return Ticket[redacted]
Passengers forwarded to [redacted] Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, [redacted] fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their fr[redacted] tickets at low rates.
For further information, apply at the Com[redacted] offices
JOHN G. DALE,
Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, via. NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY	May 25.
SATURDAY	June 22.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Nassau	$45.
To Havana	60.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER ADRIATIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 25.—The magnificent steamer ADRIATIC, J. WALKER commander, will leave on above date for Galway. Through tickets will be issued, without additional expense, to the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland. For passage, or further information, apply to W. H. WICKHAM, office on Wharf, foot of Canal-st.

STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC.—THE STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC, JAMES WALKER, Commander, will leave for Galway on TUESDAY, June 25 at 9 A. M. Baggage not wanted for the voyage will be received on board the day before sailing, and marked below.
W. H. WICKHAM.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.
11.00 A.M., fast Express train from 26th-st. Station.
For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see Time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor, and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 5:20, 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A.M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.

TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 5:40, 7:30, 8:30, 10:00, 12:00 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5.30, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.

SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Bedford at 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New York at 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2 30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depôt, at Hunter's Point. Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st Ferries, New-York.
At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset.
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.
Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.
The train leaving James slip at 3:30 P. M. on Saturdays, runs through to Greenport during the month of June, and after the 1st of July, daily.
Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat SEASHORE will leave Robinson st. wharf, North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J. connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.
Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M. and 7 P. M.
The freight boat, MONMOUTH COUNTY, will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., 3:45 and 4:20 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:45 P. M.
Fishkill train, 5:40 P. M.	7:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8.30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the U. S., N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, 276 Grand st., N. Y., and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $15.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 60 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1861.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TWO SUPERB PERFORMANCES, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., at each of which the Union drama,
THE PATRIOT'S DREAM,
will be produced. To be seen at all hours,
THE WONDERFUL VIRGINIA DWARF FAMILY, the most remarkable FAMILY OF LILLIPUTIANS EVER KNOWN, RELICS FROM FORT SUMTER, the OLD WASHINGTON FLAG, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? SEA LION, AQUARIAL GARDEN, HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING SEAL, 850,000 CURIOSITIES, &c., &c.
Madame DUBOIS, the celebrated Clairvoyant.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TWO HUNDRED AND ELEVEN NIGHTS.
THREE HUNDRED & TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND PEOPLE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE SEVEN SISTERS.
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
ALL THE NEW UNION TABLEAUX.

WINTER GARDEN.
Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 8.
Fourth week of
MR. SOTHERN,
In Charles Gayler's 4-act comic drama
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
AT HOME.
Places can be secured one month in advance.
MONDAY, JUNE 24,
Benefit of F. NAZER, Treasurer.

MISS NINA FOSTER,
Will give a Recitation on MONDAY EVENING, June 24th, 1861, at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
Room No. 24.
Assisted by PROFESSOR SIDDONS,
Who has kindly volunteered his services for the occasion.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Byron's Prayer of Nature.....Miss Foster.
2. Scene from "Katharine and Petruchio,"
Mr. Siddons and Miss Foster.
3. Rock me to Sleep.....Miss Foster.
4. Scene from "Lady of Lyons,"
Mr. Siddons and Miss Foster.
PART II.
1. Parrhasius.....Miss Foster.
2. Scene from "She Stoops to Conquer,"
Mr. Siddons and Miss Foster.
3. Scene from "She Stoops to Conquer,"
Mr. Siddons and Miss Foster.
4. Major Anderson, an old Soldier's Story,
Mr. Siddons.
Tickets 25 cents; Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock.

1776. 1776.
FIRST EVENING OF THE FIRST SERIES,
SUMMER EVENING SOIREES
SATURDAY, June 22, at the
INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS,
NO 625 BROADWAY.
BENEFIT OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

In order to afford aid to the needy families of absent volunteers, the management of the above Institute have determined to throw open to the public the new and spacious Galleries of Art, for a series of
SOIREES MUSICALE,
The proceeds of which will be devoted to the above fund.
The first of the series commencing SATURDAY EVENING, June 22, and ending, July 1, will be given under the direction of Signor TOSSO, from the Conservatoire of Paris, assisted by Madame STAHL, the distinguished harpist, and vocalist from the Academy of Music, Coplenz, and CARL MULLER, the celebrated pianist.
During the Soirées will be exhibited, for the first time, Rothermel's new work,
"A PICTURE FOR THE TIMES."
THE READING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
At Independence square, Philadelphia, July 4, 1776,
Together with nearly 200 works of art, including the famous Dusseldorf Collection of Paintings and works of [redacted]erican artists, all of which will remain on view with[redacted] charge.
[redacted]LLERIES OF PAINTINGS open for exhibi[redacted] M. to 10 P. M. MUSICAL SOIREES [redacted] to 10.
[redacted]ping, 25 cents.

1776.
[redacted]ULD SEE IT!

Also on [redacted] American and [redacted] mous
DUSSE[redacted]
Citizens and strangers [redacted] Galleries of the Institute the [redacted] ing place of resort in the City. [redacted] from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission [redacted]

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st.
Second Week of
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
THURSDAY, June 20.
Sixteen of the best performers in the profession, in new Songs, Duets and Laughable Interludes.
GEO. CHRISTY in an entire change of programme.
A Grand Matinée every Saturday.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25c.

LAST WEEK.
CHURCH'S ICEBERG PICTURE,
"THE NORTH,"
On exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY,
No. 772 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

JUNE, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, June 20, 1 P. M.	Thursday, June 20, 4½ P. M.
Friday, June 21, 3½ P. M.	Friday, June 21, 2½ P. M.
Saturday June 22, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, June 22, 7 A. M.
Sunday, June 23 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 23, 3½ P. M.
Monday, June 24, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, June 24, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, June 26, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, June 25, 7 A. M.
Thursday, June 27, 7 A. M.	Wed'day, June 26, 10½ A. M.
Friday, June 28, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, June 27, 11 A. M.
Saturday, June 29, 12½ P. M.	Friday, June 28, 11½ A. M.
Sunday, June 30, 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 30, 3 P. M.
	Monday, July 1, 12½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents. To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the last day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James slip (Pier No. 32 East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock, stopping at Fort Schuyler. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor alternate days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat NAUSHON runs daily as follows: Leave West 10th st. (Amos) at 9¼ A. M., 12¼, and 3¼ P. M. Leave Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½, and 3½ P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾, and 3¾ P. M. Leave Morris st. Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaves Coney Island last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare, including return ticket, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M. Lands at West 10th (Amos), and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go North from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT, LANDING at Union, Rossville, Tottens', Perth Amboy and Cliffwood. The steamboat KEYPORT will leave Robinson st. on SUNDAY, June 23, at 9 o'clock A. M.; Returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M.

STEAMER BROADWAY, FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st., West 10th-st.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 3 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8¼ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:45 A. M., making the usual landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER DANIEL DREW will resume her trips on THURSDAY, June 20, at 7 o'clock, A. M., from Jay-st. Pier, touching at 30th st.

STATIONERY.

UNION ENVELOPES.
WILLIAM REDENBURGH, Dépôt, No. 140 Nassau-st. Every style published in the City, wholesale and retail. Orders by mail attended to. New styles received every day.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

200 COMIC PATRIOTIC ENVELOPES—ALL DIFFERENT.—I will remit, free, by mail, to any address, any number, from 50 to 200, at one cent each, upon receipt of the same amount in letter stamps. No person should neglect to secure one each of these different styles, as well for future reference as present amusement. Address JOHN H. TINGLEY, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 152½ Fulton-st., N. Y.

300 DIFFERENT STYLES OF PATRIOTIC envelopes for sale at one cent each. The largest assortment of Union envelopes in the United States for sale at CHARLES A. MILLER'S, No. 25 Ann-st., New-York. All orders by mail attended to.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

IMPORTANT FROM WILLIAMSPORT, HARPER'S FERRY, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 21.

The *American* correspondent at Williamsport says reliable information has been received that a Confederate force of 11,000, from Harper's Ferry, with four impressed men, are encamped at Stephenson Dépôt, four miles this side of Winchester, and 10 miles from Martinsburgh.

In Berkley County 700 men compose the entire Confederate force, about 450 of whom are encamped four miles north of Martinsburgh. Seventy cavalry and 60 infantry are at Bunker's Hill, and others between that point and the Potomac.

Gen. CADWALLADER is still at Williamsport with 6,000 men. The rebel pickets are at the river opposite, and threaten to bombard the town. Two 34-pounders and an 8-inch howitzer were planted by Gen. CADWALLADER on the hill between the town and river last night. The people are frightened. Many have left, and others are preparing for flight. A body of United States Cavalry joined Gen. CADWALLADER yesterday. The movements of the troops are unknown, but they are anxious for a fight.

A note from the correspondent of the Associated Press at Hagerstown says, neither Col. BOWMAN nor the private of the Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, taken prisoner opposite Williamsport, Wednesday, have since been heard from. The soldiers are greatly excited in consequence, and threatened to arrest Dr. MAGILL, of Hagerstown, and hold him as hostage, but gave up their purpose.

Important movements are expected by Gen. PATTERSON's column in a day or two.

A dispatch from Harper's Ferry to the Washington *States* confirms the report that 300 Confederate troopers arrived at the Ferry yesterday, and completed the work of destruction, burnt the rifle factory and the Shenandoah Bridge, and run a large first-class locomotive that was left on the track, off the abutment of the bridge into the river. They said they were instructed to blow up every house in town on which a Union flag should be found. Fortunately there was none. They commenced to arrest all the Union men, and succeeded in securing 11, whom they took off, the balance, about fifty in number, they pursued to the river, into which they swam across to the Maryland shore. They fired at them in the water, but all escaped without a wound, though two of them had balls to pass through their hats. The Government should send protection to the unfortunate people as soon as practicable.

They took with them all the gun-stocks, to the number of about 50,000, that were in the rifle factory,

The *Star* has also a dispatch from Bedfor, Penn., announcing the arrival of a messenger from Cumberland from Col. WALLACE, who reports that WALLACE had started his baggage towards Bedford, and entrenched himself on the north side of the town to await the approach of the Secession army from Romney. The latter, on ascertaining that he was prepared to meet them, retired again to Romney.

He has sent to Gen. PATTERSON for aid to drive them from Romney, and received a reply that two regiments would immediately be sent to Bedford to join him.

THE REBELS AGAIN AT HARPER'S FERRY.

From the Baltimore [illegible] of yesterday.

Information reached [illegible] yesterday that a portion of Gen. J[illegible] lately retreated precipitately before the advance of the Federal forces,) returned early yesterday morning, and again took possession of the place. With the spirit of [illegible] of the *South*, they [illegible] proceeded to the destruction of all the [illegible] property left. The Shenandoah [illegible] bridge, a large covered structure, was [illegible] destroyed, and the rifle factory burned to the ground. A large ten-wheel engine, belonging to the Baltimore and Ohia Railroad Company, was taken to the Winchester Bridge and run into the Potomac River. They cannot hold their position long, and it is said to be their intention to entirely destroy the town to make the place untenable for Federal troops.

In consequence of this intelligence, the trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad did not go up to the Ferry, but stopped at Knoxville, a point three miles this side.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.

GOV. JACKSON TURNED UP AGAIN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, June 21.

A person who has arrivrd here from twenty-five miles South of Booneville, says an expedition, nearly one thousand strong, with four pieces of artillery, under Capt. FAPPEW, of the regular service, left Booneville, Wednesday night, and reached this place at 10 A. M., yesterday.

Gov. JACKSON, with 500 men, arrived here Tuesday, and after impressing the property of both enemies and friends, being afraid of pursuit, suddenly left yesterday morning, proceeding Southward, towards Warsaw. Our force has gone forward to day, but there is little hope of overtaking the fleeing party.

A battle took place at sunrise Tuesday morning, between 800 Union Home Guards, under Capt. COOK, near the town of Cole, where they camp, and a large party of Secessionists, from Warsaw and the surrounding country, in which 15 Guards were killed and 20 wounded, many of them severely, and 30 prisoners taken. Most of the Guards were in a large barn when the firing began, but they immediately sprang to arms. It is said they killed 40 of the attacking party before being overpowered by superior numbers. Nearly all of them finally escaped, and are all ready to join our forces to dispute the passage of the State troops.

Capt. COOK reached here this morning, in disguise. He says not one half his force was armed, and over two hundred participated in the fight. He hastened forward, to overtake and consult with Capt. TOTTEN.

Some of Gov. JACKSON's party went west from here Wednesday night by railroad, taking what rolling stock they could, and destroyed the rest, and burnt Lamaine bridge, a costly structure, six miles west of here.

Syracuse is now protected by Federal troops.

Among several letters captured in Booneville by Gen. LYON, was one embracing orders from headquarters to destroy the bridges on the North Missouri, Hannibal and St. Joseph, and Pacific Railroads, and instructions to different officers and individuals respecting the organization of troops, &c., &c.; one enumerating the arms and ammunition seized at Liberty Arsenal some time since. The last as follows: 8 brass and 12 iron 6-pounders; 166 balls; 380 pounds cannister; 53 strap shot; 380 fixed rounds; 180 muskets, 224 rifles, 121 carbines, 811 pistols, 469 sabres, 39 artillery swords, 4,000 pounds cannon-powder, 9,900 pounds musket powder, 4,800 pounds rifle-powder, 180,000 musket cartridges, 9,000 musketoon do., 17,500 rifle do., 58,000 pistol do., 10,000 blank do.

ADVANCE OF BOTH ARMIES, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 21.

The Washington *Star* says that Gen. McDOWELL has advanced his lines four miles towards Fairfax.

The Confederate flag can be seen two miles from the camp. Both parties have advanced, but there has been no indications of an attack.

Marshal BONIFANT is summoning witnesses from Baltimore County to appear before the United States Grand Jury on Monday in the case of JOHN MERRYMAN, both as to burning bridges and acts against Union men in the vicinty. The Grand Jury are all unconditional Union men.

TROOPS EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON.

CLEVELAND, Friday, June 21.

The Second Wisconsin Regiment passed through here this P. M., for Washington. It was welcomed by an enthusiastic crowd of citizens, and before leaving partook of refreshments, which had been abundantly provided in the Park.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, June 21.

It is generally conceded that the Union candidates for Congress are chosen in all the Districts except No. 1, where Mr. BURNETT is undoubtedly elected.

SPEECH OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

EAST TENNESSEE ADHERES TO THE UNION.

The eloquent and able speech of Senator JOHNSON, of Tennessee, at Cincinnati, was but briefly alluded to by telegraph. We have the satisfaction of publishing it in full below. It was delivered in reply to a welcoming address in behalf of the people, delivered by Mr. GROESBECK:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND COUNTRYMEN: In response to the welcome which has just been tendered to me by the chosen organ of this city, I have not language to express my gratitude. On the present occasion I am here without expectation of any such reception as is this which has welcomed me. Neither have I any desire, so far as I am myself concerned, for any such thing, and I might conclude the remarks which I shall make on the present occasion by indorsing and responding to every sentiment which has been uttered by your chosen speaker. I feel that while I am a citizen of the Southern States, as they are called, I am a citizen of the United States, and most cordially do I respond to what has been said in reference to maintaining the Union of these States. The Constitution lays down a basis on which the Union may and can be preserved, and for one, I am willing to live under, abide by, and sustain, the flag which WASHINGTON carried throughout the Revolution.

I repeat that I have no language to express, no words to utter; rather I have words which will not give utterance to my feelings of heartfelt and sincere gratitude, and at the same time express my devotion to that flag. Much has been said about the South and the North. I am glad to hear the language expressed by your organ to-day, that the pending difficulties or existing war does not grow out of any animosity to any local institution, but from a devotion to our common country; and, as far as possible, to bring back those individuals, or States, if you please, which have taken upon themselves to proclaim the odious doctrine of Secession. I characterize secession as an odious doctrine, a heresy, a political absurdity. It is an odious and abominable doctrine, and I look upon it as contrary to all Government, and as a heresy which should be crushed out. Where it is admitted, no government, political, moral, or religious, can stand. It is disintegrating in its nature, and a kind of universal solvent. I speak it not profanely, but it is hell-formed, hell-bound, and, if permitted to go on, it will drag everything in its train thither.

In response to what has been said, I am proud that I can lay my hand on my breast and say that I am willing to guarantee every right, every single right, which belongs either to the North, South, East or West. I am gratified to carry your sentiments to the people of whom I am one—that there is no disposition to make war upon any institution, whether of Slavery or otherwise, and your determination to leave the disposition of Slavery to time and those circumstances by which it is surrounded, and over which no political legislation can exert any control.

I hope that it may not be deemed out of place if I make any allusion to myself or of my own position. My position in the Congress of the United State is familiar to most if not all of you. Those doctrines I there laid down, are still mine. I still believe that without the power of enforcing the laws and maintaining itself there can be no Government. And I believe that we have reached the time when it is time to show the world, both pagan and Christian, whether we have a Government or no. It is time that the world should know that the Government framed in 1789 was not a dream, and that it has neither been frittered away nor faded from our sight. It is time that the whole civilized world should know that the doctrine of secession is a heresy, and that neither States nor individuals can set the Government aside.

There are substantially the doctrines I cited and maintained in 1833, and from that down to the present time. Let us look at the last struggle for the Presidency. The friends of Senator DOUGLAS presented him as the best Union man. The friends of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of whom I was one, regarded him as the best representative of the Union sentiment. Others presented Hon. JOHN BELL as the best Union candidate; and the Republicans, so far as I am informed, have always been for the Union. Thus we had four candidates, the only [illegible] tion between whose advocates was: Wh[illegible] titled to preëminency for their effort[illegible] the Union? We have now laid [illegible] political difference, all disp[illegible] the proceeds of the [illegible] tariffs, about bank[illegible] around the Stars [illegible] over our de[illegible] So far as I am [illegible] by WASHINGTON and [illegible] Liberty.

You are all familiar with the events which have taken place in Tennessee. In February last, a special session of the Legislature and a bill calling a Convention [illegible] the people, who voted it down by a [illegible]. Then another special [illegible] session, the people of [illegible] like sheep in the shambles [illegible] Confederacy. While the officers of that Confederacy knew about all that was going on, my people were not suffered to put an ear to the keyhole, or peep through a crevice, while they were being transferred to the Southern Confederacy.

Only a little more than thirty days were allowed in which to ratify or reject the ordinance of secession. Fifty-five hundred thousand dollars were voted the Governor by which to arm men, who should ovesawe and intimidate the Union men. Even a slave has usually the privilege of selecting his master, but here are we, the people of a souereign State, sold without having a voice in the choice of a master. By the same bill three thousand officers were created and distributed over the State to overawe and intimidate the Union votes. Thus domineered, hectored, and brow-beaten, a very large proportion of Union men were kept from the polls; yet with all this over thirty counties in East Tennessee where we had an opportunity to canvass, gave a majority of from 20,000 to 25,000 against secession. My own county giving a majority of 2,007 against it. *We of East Tennessee are resolved still to stand by the State and the Union. If an earthquake or a tornado should sweep the other portion of the State from existence, we of East Tennessee should still claim to be the State*, and will make the same claim should the same result be obtained by any other cause. All that we ask is that there shall be no invasion from the South or from any other portions of the State. We ask that we may have means to defend ourselves, under that clause of the Constitution which provides that every citizen shall have the right to keep and bear arms. We have asked the Governor for our fair proportion of those arms which were distributed for the protection of the State, and have been answered that we shall have them, provided we will form into companies and brigades, to be transferred to JEFF. DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy. *We will form no such companies; we will receive no arms on these conditions. We will appeal to the General Government for aid, and being provided with arms, we will protect and defend our homes, our firesides, and our Government from all invasion.*

We have been taunted—told that we were traitors—that the hemp was growing for us—that the day of our execution was fixed. We have stood all this, and more, face to face, toe to toe, and answered that *the Constitution defines treason to be adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort*; and we have told them that the time will come when the Judiciary will decide according to the law, and then we will see for whom the day of execution is fixed, and for whose neck the hemp is growing.

The Stars and Stripes should be preserved, if for nothing else, as a memento, as an emblem of the best and purest Government upon which the sun ever shone. And I invoke the bitterest curses upon the head of him who would trail it in the dust. I know that rewards have been offered for my head, and that it is even said that warrants have been issued for ETHERIDGE, myself, and other Union men. But, my friends, I am no fugitive, much less am I a fugitive from justice. I am not flying from my home. *I am on my way to execute a holy mission.* I am willing to place every particle of property I possess, at the disposal of the Government, if she needs it, in this strife, and if this is not enough, I am willing to pur out my life blood a libation on the altar of my country. If I fall in this strife, all I ask is, that my corpse shall be carried to my home in Tennessee, wrapped in the Stars and Stripes, and that I shall be buried among her mountains. And if the Union should fall with me, all that I ask is, that, wrapped in the flag which is her emblem, I shall be buried in the same common grave. I ask no greater glory.

SECESSIONISTS REPULSED.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of June 19, says:

"We learn from a gentleman, who reached here at noon by a special train from St. Charles, that an attack was made upon the Federal troops guarding the bridge at Dardenne's Creek, near St. Charles, by a company of Secessionists, numbering about thirty men.

The detachment of troops—about fifteen men—repulsed them, driving them from the bridge with great confusion. Two of the soldiers are said to be mortally wounded. Loss of the Secessionists not known.

It was expected that another attack would be made by a superior force. Col. KALLMAN's regiment has been sent to the scene of action, and will promptly check any further attempts at insurrection."

Hotel Arrivals.

Commodore Paulding, and Capt. Latimer, of the United States Navy; Judge Bond, of Baltimore; R. H. Pruyn, and A. Van Vecten, of Albany; Mrs. Gideon Welles, of Hartford; Lieut. Frank E. Brownell, Ellsworth's avenger, (recently commissioned,) of the United States Army; Capt. J. S. Catlin, of Fortress Monroe; Major Patten, of the United States Army; and E. S. Alvord, of Indiana, are at the Astor House.

Commodore Stover, of the U. S. N.; F. C. Bowen, of the U. S. N.; Lieut. Dodge, of the Army; Mrs. Frank Blair and family, of St. Louis; T. J. Fisher, and G. M. Wright, of Washington; E. F. Farrington, of Boston; Col. K. France, of Baltimore; Wm. Young and family, of St. Louis; F. Orne, of England, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. W. Todd, of the U. S. A.; Wm. Mason, of Massachusetts; H. Trowbridge, of Connecticut; Wm. Williams, of Buffalo; H. Sanford, of Connecticut; G. Hewitt, of Elmira; W. H. Camp, of Philadelphia, and Henry Blood, of Vermont, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The officers of the Second New-Hampshire Regiment, and J. E. Reeker, one of the Boston reporters, accompanying the regiment, stopped at the Everett House yesterday. J. H. Gagg and lady, of Nashua, G. H. Reed and R. D. Granger, of Albany, are at the Everett House.

Judge Dixon, of Hartford; S. G. Ward and daughter, of Boston, and Mr. Vernon and lady, of New-York, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

E. E. Bates, of Toronto, Canada; Oswald Smythe and Sam. Bradlee, of New-Orleans, and C. T. Lewis, of the Troy University, are at the Lafarge House.

Antonio Brochelin, of Washington, and James Thompson of Texas, are at the New-York Hotel.

The Pony Express.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 21.

The Pony Express, with later dates from San Francisco, is now overdue at Fort Kearney, but, as the lines west of this city are known to have been tampered with by traitors, it is reasonable to suppose the Associated Press dispatch will not reach here, except by other conveyance.

APPLE-BLOSSOMS.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Flora scatters fragrant snow
Mid her flowrets sheen,
Without storm or blast they drift
O'er the orchards green.

Bees, the apple-blossoms mourn,
Eddying pale and white,
In whose calyx pure they plung'd,
With intense delight.

Winged creatures, be content!
Thriftily ye've stored
All the essence they could yield,
In your waxen hoard.

We, our riven buds deplore,
Beautiful and brave,
And their cherish'd petals grudge
To the insatiate grave.

Still forgetting they must fall
Ere the fruit be given,
And that dew-drops from the eye
Ripen it for heaven.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 25, 1861.

SOWING AND REAPING.

BY J. F. SMITH,

AUTHOR OF "THE STEPMOTHER," "MINNIGREY," ETC., ETC.

CHAPTER I.

Never did poesy appear
So full of heaven to me, as when
I saw how it would pierce through pride and fear
To the lives of coarsest men!
I thought these men will carry hence
Promptings their former lives above;
And something of a finer reverence
For beauty, truth and love.
LOWELL.

How frequently do we hear it said, "the age of poetry has passed in England;" "that men no longer care for the ideal"—assertions so far removed from truth, that we should not pause to refute them but for the all but universal credence they have obtained. No poetry in England!! Why, London itself is a never-ending epic, interspersed with satires, madrigals and pastorals, jotted confusedly together in one huge volume, bound in brick and stone. No poetry!!! The overgrown city teems with it. It meets you in every street; strikes on the ear in a hundred voices—some loud, some hushed—mingling in the hot stream of life, and tinting it with its many-colored passions.

Look at the clerk, who, regularly, for forty years, has trudged his way into Lombard-street or the Minories; there is a heroism, one of the finest elements of poetry, even in his dull existence. The balm-breathing breath of Spring, the glowing heat of Summer, Autumn's [illegible] breeze, are invitations thrown away [illegible]—he is too poor to accept them. [illegible] the time to gaze upon the [illegible] in her smiles, [illegible] they are a sealed page [illegible] the less [illegible] secrets. [illegible] Hackney [illegible] told [illegible] Pro[illegible] to his rock,—a voluntary sacrifice. And why? [illegible] a life? The [illegible] blood drawn from [illegible] type of it.

[illegible] speculators!—magnates upon [illegible] the commerce of the world, [illegible] millions as familiarly as costermongers handle pence, who have magnificent mansions, fine carriages and horses, liveried menials, exquisite wines, and a table Lucullus might envy. They are equally serfs, there is a biting satire in their lives. Like Frankenstein, they are fettered to the idol they have raised. It may be of gold and the pedestal of clay. A cypher wrong, a false calculation, and it falls. Day and night they must watch it, lest it crush them; anticipate the changes of the market, the fluctuations of credit, the convulsions of the political atmosphere, and so arrange their lightning conductors that the storm may burst, and leave their fortune unscathed. To stop is ruin, retreat impossible. They know this, and accept it as the condition of their existence.

Thus they persevere—toiling on till the overwrought brain at last gives way—the idol falls and is shattered. Curious eyes examine it; sometimes it proves to have been a bubble of coarsest earth, held together by fraud and indomitable will. Sometimes its fragments are of gold, which greedy heirs soon dissipate.

Thus we find that the speculator lives for an idea, sells himself for an idea, barters health, happiness, the joys of home, and sweet domestic ties for an idea, dies for an idea; but whether that idea be of good or ill, at least, there is a poetry mixed with it.

Suffering is the condition of success. Let no man envy it.

As a pleasing contrast to this picture we have drawn, take the city missionary, as he wends his way, unnoticed, to the abodes of poverty and crime—pity in his heart, consolation on his tongue, and such humble help as his means afford, ready to be bestowed where need most presses. His life is calm as a good man's thoughts; his perseverence enduring as the forbearance of Providence; neither foul words, insult, nor reproaches turn him from the path he has chosen. To the wretched, he whispers hope; to the guilty, penitence. Armed with the *Word*, he shatters the hard, calcareous cist ignorance and indifference have gradually deposited around the sinner's heart, enveloping it as in a winding sheet—rouses it from its torpor, probes the moral gangrene, and awakens it to life.

No morbid sensibilities or artistic tastes urge him to his self-imposed task; love and Christian charity are his motives, heaven is his reward.

In London, tragedy, the loftiest element of poetry, is not wanting; but it is seen best at night, when the sleepless city, as from a hive, swarms forth its drones and lepers—some bent on pleasure, others on crime; some, branded with the wearying curse of pursuing shadows that ever seem to fly them. At night, poverty quits its toiling, sordid abode, to jostle elbows with wealth, which, in the garish light of day, would smile disdainfully upon its rusty garb and pallid features, to breathe the cool, fresh air, to dream and banquet on the fallacies of hope.

It is at night that the battle of humanity rages most fiercely. Step into that nondescript, unfinished monstrosity, the palace of Westminster—grotesque monument of English taste and English gold, that conglomeration of absurdities, stolen from the hotels de ville of Belgium and Flanders, and plastered over with florid detail to conceal the petty larceny—what shall we behold? Age holding its own against manhood, clinging to power with the tenacity of the death grip, forcing the brain to unequal contest. Hoary statesmen, the veterans of the arena, know no repose; it is a luxury denied them. Like the city speculator, they dare not sleep, lest younger hands should hurl them from their seat and grasp the reins. The signal for debate once given, and, like the worn war-steed at the trumpet's clang, they take their places in the foremost rank, and fight like gladiators chained to the stake—for what? Wealth? They have more than they can enjoy. Ambition? It has long since palled upon them. Party holds them. They dare not abandon that, but die in harness.

Poetry again!

Look at the man of letters—few know his pangs, trials and privations—the agony of hope deferred, the uncertainty of success, the bitter humiliation, the hard necessity of keeping up an appearance, the daily struggle to spin bread from his aching brains. When imagination fails, he must descend to the recesses of his own sad heart, and sift the still burning ashes for incidents to amuse the thoughtless million who read and forget them. Perhaps he has some loved being, some solitary tie, which binds him to the world, dependent upon his exertions, and dares not shrink from his iron task—the dread of failure creeps upon him, paralyzes his worn energies, till sensitiveness verges upon madness. But what do the critics care? They, too, must live. With pitiless nerve they apply the caustic to yet uncicatrized wounds, smile at his contortions, and immolate a victim, rather than eat their mutton cold.

If, by chance, we encounter such a lone one, worn, wild and haggard, smarting with recent wrong, let us not judge him harshly. The fiery draught is not the only cause of the flushed cheek and burning brow; disappointment and hunger—ay, hunger! although his coat be whole and his boots well polished—may have painted them.

All literary men are not the reckless bacchanals of the cup and lip the would-be moralists of the world suppose.

Midnight has struck. Walk into the Haymarket, the mart of vice and suffering, masked beneath hollow pleasures. Gaze on the wreck of beauty, listen to the forced mirth, the reckless laugh, reason contending against excitement, and if ever angels tears have fallen on earth, they sure must shed them there. Regard the youth, his father's hope and pride, fresh from his village home, bewildered, precept struggling against allurement, yielding to evil companionship, yet ashamed of his own weakness. Stung by the mocking sneers of his new friends, he forgets the mother who at that moment may be praying for him, and plunges into sin to escape from ridicule.

A few short weeks of such a life, and the blush of healthful innocence will disappear—give place to the sickly hue of dissipation. The boy will become *blasé*, and fancy himself a man. It is sad to think that the youth of the present day, like the Israelites of old, cast the most precious incense upon unworthy shrines. Take the inmates of a house, no matter which, in one of the close back streets of London. The landlady and her family crowded together in the reeking kitchens; the first floor occupied by the newly-married couple from the country; the second by the professional man—teacher of music or drawing; the attics by the poor ballet girl and still poorer sempstress—tinsel and poverty close neighbors; the first tottering, perhaps, upon the verge of the precipice down which the second has already plunged. Midnight is past. The dancer has cast aside her spangled robe and thin shoes, and is eating her scanty supper; the needlewoman, straining her eyes by the light of a single candle, to finish the embroidery that must be taken home in the morning, and grudgingly paid for at starvation price. If, for an instant, her strength fails and her sight grows dim, she regards the infant sleeping in the truckle bed in the corner, gathers fresh courage, dries her tears, wonders at her weakness, and plies her needle with redoubled assiduity.

Yes, like a living thing, the overgrown city suffers, and suffering is poetry. Every feature, however, is not a sad one. Thank Heaven, there still are homes within its huge embrace in which peace and virtue, sweet content, heart purity, love and happiness, delight to dwell; they are the pastorals of life, and the discontented rich ones its epigrams.

Some of our readers, perchance, may ask why we have commenced with such a phantasmagoria. As coming events cast their shadows before them, so have we cast the prologue of our table, rough, pen-and-ink sketches of the characters waiting to be introduced to their acquaintance.

We trust that, for the sake of "auld lang syne," they will receive them kindly.

* * * * * * *

On the 1st of September, 1820, the sun rose brightly on Lowelstree, a retired village, situated on the borders of Lincolnshire, gilding the slender spire of the rustic church, and the gables of the homesteads clustering around it, with that rich, golden hue peculiar to an English autumn.

The morning, though cloudless, was a cold one. The carters and farm servants walked briskly, with a determined, business-like air, on their way to the fields, as if they meant work. Most of them, however, relaxed their pace as they approached a house half burried in trees, adjoining the church-yard, of somewhat superior pretensions to the rest, and gazed wistfully at the light still burning in one of the upper windows—shook their heads sadly, and passed slowly on.

Even the plow-boys ceased to whistle as they drew near, and drove their teams in silence.

Most of the husbandmen had gone forth to labor; but the day had not sufficiently advanced for the housewives of Lowelstree to make their appearance yet. The occasional opening of a casement, the thrusting forth of a head, and a hasty glance at the rectory house, where the curate, the Reverend Edward Mansell, was dying, proved the unfeigned sorrow they also felt at the anticipated loss of their friend and pastor, who had lived twenty-five years amongst them, and won their affection and good will, by illustrating in his own life the charity and Christian love of the faith he taught.

The clock had scarcely done striking six when a youth of eighteen, whose appearance denoted a condition superior to that of the laborers and farm servants, walked hastily down the village. He also paused and regarded the rectory window, opened the gate leading to the house, and knocked gently at the door.

It was opened by a respectable-looking female, whose age could not have been much under sixty. Her eyes were red with weeping.

"How is Mr. Mansell?" inquired the young man, in a voice subdued almost to a whisper, as if he feared the answer.

"Dying, Master Tom—dying," sobbed the housekeeper. "It will be a sad loss to Lowelstree. So good a gentleman! We shall never have such another minister."

"Never!" repeated the young man emphatically. "But is there no hope?"

"None! none!" exclaimed the woman, with a fresh burst of grief. "Doctor Hacket says that he may last till noon—not longer. It would break the heart of a stone," she continued, "to see him—he is so resigned, so patient. I left him gazing on the pale faces of his poor boys, grasping a hand of each, praying for them, consoling and blessing them—no thought of his own sufferings; and I know what they must have been. God knows what will become of them when he is gone."

"Poor Harold!" sighed the visitor.

"Ay, and poor Master Harry," added the housekeeper, reproachfully; "you forget him."

"No, I don't, Mrs. Sparges," replied the youth, warmly; "but Harold, you know, saved my life—dragged me out of the river—at the risk of his own. It is only natural that I should think of him first"

"Perhaps it is, master Tom," murmured the female, "perhaps it is."

"I have brought you a brace of birds for his father," said the former, at the same time drawing them from the pocket of his shooting-jacket. "I was out before five to shoot them. I thought he might fancy them, and——"

"No, no," interrupted Mrs. Sparges, pushing them back with her hand, "he will never eat again-"

"Is that you, Tom?" demanded a youth of fourteen, who now made his appearance in the hall. "Come in."

The speaker was Harry Imray, the nephew of the dying man. An orphan from early infancy, he had never known any other home than the house of his uncle, or any other parent than the benevolent relative who, despite his limited means, and the angry remonstrances of his wealthy relative, Sir Jasper Mansell, head of the great London banking-house of Mansell & Company, persisted in taking charge of him.

The man of money pronounced the conduct of the curate ridiculous and Quixotic, felt himself insulted that his advice had not been taken, and treated him with marked coldness ever since, and yet the tie of blood between them was a near one: they were half brothers.

If affection could have repaid him, the worthy man would have found ample recompense for the sacrifice the additional charge upon his slender means entailed, in the love and obedience of the friendless boy, whom he educated with his own son Harold, a spirited, fine-hearted youth, about the same age as Tom Mayfield.

The marked contrast in the characters of the two cousins was one cause, perhaps, of the strong attachment which bound them to each other. Harry was timid; gentle almost as a girl; Harold fiery and daring, indignant of the slightest sense of wrong, yet patient with those he loved, frank and trusting. Harry was suited by temperament for a life of retirement, reflection, and peaceful study—Harold to contend with the world, grasp its difficulties, direct its movements, and hold his own in its hot battles. Yet he, too, could be patient on occasion, place the rein upon his feelings, appear calm and impenetrable.

Fatal or splendid qualities in one so young—so soon to be cast without a pilot upon the stormy sea of life—a powerful weapon or a broken shield, according to the use made of them.

Whilst in the vein for description, we may as well photograph the portrait of his friend, Tom Mayfield, the only son of one of the richest farmers in the neighborhood—indulged by his parents as *only* sons generally are indulged—yet, strange to say, unspoiled by their weakness. He was the best shot and cricketer in Lowelstree. At the bat Harold, perhaps, might have disputed the palm with him, but as a bowler his superiority was incontestible.

For several years a sort of quiet rivalry existed between the two youths; but from the day the curate's son saved the life of his rustic competitor it ceased, and they became friends, fast friends, whom no coldness nor rivalry henceforth could divide, and Tom never displayed so much indignation as when any members of the cricket club ventured to praise his skill at the expense of his preserver.

In person, the young farmer was tall, his frame well knit, wiry and strong, without being ungraceful. In fact, he was just such a fellow as would attract the glance of the recruiting sergeant, or a pretty girl at a village fair—both excellent judges in their way.

He had dark hair, a merry, hazel eye, and a face which, if not regularly handsome, had candor and manly confidence written in every feature.

No wonder, with such advantages, that he was popular with the fair sex. The most prudent mothers in Lowelstree forbore to chide when they discovered their daughters chatting with Tom Mayfield.

At the rectory he was almost as much at home as at the farm, and yet he hesitated to enter the house at the invitation of Harry.

The shadow of death was in it, and he felt awed at the majesty of its presence.

"Come in," repeated the sorrowing youth.

Tom stepped into the hall; the speaker grasped his hand and tried to speak, but tears choked his utterance.

"It be the will of God, Master Harry," said the young farmer, in a low tone; "we must all submit to it. Where be Harold?"

"With his father," sobbed the boy; "with his dear father."

In the chamber above, one of those scenes which wring the heart, proving, by its agonies, that we are something more than clay, was taking place. The dying parting from the living, affection uttering its last counsels, taking its farewell gaze, straining the dim sight to catch the fading lineaments of the being it most loves, imprint them on the reeling brain, and bear them as a memory to the grave.

"Fear God, Harold," murmured the curate, fixing his eyes with calm tenderness upon his son's, "and love Him more, much more, than you fear Him. I have no fortune to leave you, my poor boy," he added; "nothing but an unsullied name."

"And is not that a precious heritage, dear father?" said the youth, whose quivering lip and suppressed voice betrayed the struggle he endured to maintain the outward show of firmness.

"You will not be quite friendless," added Mr. Mansell; "your uncle, Sir Jasper, has promised to assist you as soon as I am dead. Forward the letter I gave you last night to him."

"Yes, dear father; but Harry—what is to become of Harry?"

The dying man sighed deeply; the question had evidently awakened painful feelings in his breast.

"Sir Jasper will do nothing for him," he answered.

There was a pause, during which father and son continued to regard each other earnestly.

"And why not?" demanded the latter, seriously; "Harry will soon have no other protector than myself. Ought I not to know the cause—the motive of this strange distinction? Are we not both his nephews?"

"Yes, yes!"

"You hesitate, and yet I'm sure you do not fear to trust me?"

"Trust you!" repeated the curate, grasping his hand; "with my life, dear boy, had it long years of happiness and usefulness still to run—with all that I hold most sacred. Trust you! How could I do otherwise than trust a son who never yet deceived me?"

"Never, father! never, willingly!"

"I ought to have foreseen this," murmured Mr. Mansell; "raise my pillow. Thank you; come nearer to me. Should my strength fail, Farmer Mayfield has a letter which will explain all, and three hundred pounds, the savings of many years, placed with him for your use—yours and Harry's," he added, "for I make no distinction between you—he, too, has been to me a son."

"And to me a brother—a dear, affectionate brother," said Harold.

A smile of approbation lit the wan features of the dying man. The proof of disinterestedness was doubly gratifying to him at such a moment. It proved the lessons he had inculcated were sown on good soil.

"Sir Jasper and myself," he said, "are brothers by the father's side—half brothers by blood."

"Not even that by nature," remarked the youth, with bitterness; "your heart is of gold—pure, unalloyed; his——"

"Hush!" interrupted his father, "whatever his faults, it is not for us to judge him. He has promised to care of you; he would have assisted me; offered me the rich living of Everton, but I refused it.

"Perhaps there were *conditions*, father."

To this observation Mr. Mansell made no reply, but continued the explanation he had felt it necessary to commence.

"Your grandfather's fortune came to him by marriage," he resumed. "I have heard that it was something enormous, but never knew the amount. On his death, as was both just and right, the son of his first wife inherited it, and the mother of Harry and myself were left all but dependent upon his bounty. To do Sir Jasper justice he acted nobly by us; sent me to Oxford—I had no brains for business—paid my expenses there, and supported my sister in affluence, till she offended him past forgiveness by bestowing her hand on one of his own clerks, without his consent or even informing him of her intention"

"Pride," exclaimed Harold, contemptuously; "the empty pride of Mammon. The clerk, no doubt, was poor."

"As we are."

"I thought so," ejaculated his son.

"And illegitimate," added the curate. "But what made the connection doubly offensive to your uncle, was his being a natural son of his own father-in law, Sir Joseph Imray, the founder of the bank."

The youth slowly repeated the words "natural son," as if weighing them in his mind.

"No doubt of it," said his father; "I ascertained the fact beyond all cavil. And yet," he continued, "I never could understand why Jasper should show such unrelenting animosity to poor Harry. When his parents died, he wanted to send him from England, but I refused, and took charge of him myself."

Harold gently pressed the speaker's hand.

"Three years since he offered me the rich living of Everton, if I would send him to sea."

"To sea!" repeated his hearer, indignantly. "Harry, who has been gently nurtured, who is timid as a girl, to sea? Not whilst I live, and can work for him."

Mr. Mansell regarded his son with a feeling of intense affection, and something like pardonable pride mingled with it, till a painful recollection seemed to cross his mind, when he closed his eyes, and prayed mentally.

"Yes, yes," he murmured, "it will be best."

"What will be best, dear father?" whispered Harold.

"When I am dead, Sir Jasper will be the lawful guardian of your cousin; being a minor, you cannot claim the right"

"I do not fear him!"

"It is hard to judge unfavorably of one so near to me," continued the curate, "but Jasper is revengeful—unforgiving, and has, I fear, but little scruple as to the means of gratifying his resentment; he hates poor Harry."

"Let him hate him," replied his son, scorn and indignation flashing through his tears; "Harry is my brother in affection if not in blood—your legacy to me; I shall know how to guard it. But you have been deceived," he added, speaking slowly; "your heart, guileless and pure, forbade you to suspect evil in others. Hate! hate!" he repeated, "the feeling is most unnatural. Men only hate the being they have wronged."

"I fear I have been to blame," murmured Mr. Mansell; "I should have demanded an explanation, sought it by every means, not dreamt my life away.'

"If there has been an error," said Harold, "I will atone it! I am young, have energy and perseverance more than you dream of; if my clever uncle has played a false game, it shall go hard, but I will unmask him; hypocrisy is never so guarded but at some moment it lets fall a clue to its detection."

"You promise me?" said the curate.

"By my love and duty as a son," answered the young man solemnly.

"Call your cousin," said the dying man; "the moment is approaching, and I wish to have you both near me. Be firm, dear boy, be firm," he added. "It is not hard for a Christian man to die."

When Harry Imray entered the room, he was so struck by the change in the features of his relative and benefactor, that he staggered, rather than walked, to the side of the bed, where his cousin was already kneeling. The arm of Harold sustained him.

"I bequeath my love to both my sons," said the curate, solemnly, "as a memory and a blessing. Guard them, Almighty Father, from the sins that assail incautious youth; strengthen their hearts with truth; cleanse them with purity; uphold their innocence 'gainst the tempter's snares, that, when the last trumpet sounds, and we meet again before Thy judgment-seat, Thy servant may rejoice and thankfully exclaim: Thanks, Lord! the children that I reared are both with Thee."

These were the last words that were audible, for nature was nearly exhausted—the struggle almost over; but, whilst it endured, the lips of the dying man continued to move in mental prayer. The gentle spirit fled at last, abandoning the frail tenement of clay for its more glorious and long-promised garb.

For nearly an hour after the death of Mr. Mansell the orphans remained kneeling by the bed, gathering strength and resignation from that Source where, at such moments of our lives, alone it may be found. Harold was the first to rise. He had a solemn duty to perform. With filial hand he closed the eyes of his dead father, and imprinted a kiss upon his cheek.

A burning tear fell with it.

Perceiving that his cousin's fortitude had all but given way, he took him by the hand and led him silently from the room.

In less than an hour it was generally known throughout the village that the worthy curate was no more, and, so deep was the impression the mournful event created, that labor was suspended—men had no heart to work. Tom Mayfield hastened with the intelligence to the farm, and broke it as gently as possible to his father, whom he found reading his Bible by the window.

"A good man taken from us," raid the farmer, emphatically; "we shall not easily supply his place amongst us."

Such was the general feeling in Lowelstree.

The death bell had scarcely ceased tolling, when the housekeeper, her eyes inflamed with weeping, quitted the Rectory-house, and posted a letter, sealed with black. The superscription was in the handwriting of her deceased master.

"Sir Jasper Mansell, Bart., Banking-house, Lombard-street," said the post-mistress, reading it; "why, dear me! Mrs. Spragés, was our worthy curate related to him?"

"Only his brother," was the reply.

"Well, that is strange! My brother lives coachman with Sir Jasper; folk say he is mortal rich."

"Very likely, very likely."

"I hope he will do something handsome for the boys; their father was too good and too charitable not to have died poor."

There are drones in every hive, and we could wish that many a purple priest, slumbering in his collegiate stall, would reflect over the curate's epitaph: "He was too charitable not to have died poor."

CHAPTER II.

Abused mortals! did you know
Where joy, heart's-ease and comfort grow,
You'd scorn proud towers,
And seek them in those bowers
Where winds, sometimes, our woods, perhaps, may shake;
But blustering care could never tempest make,
Nor murmurs ne'er come nigh us,
Saving of fountains that glide by us.
SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

Towards the close of the day, Farmer Mayfield, accompanied by his son, set forth to visit the orphan boys at the rectory house. If the former felt proud of the stalwart youth upon whose arm he leant, Tom was equally so of his father. He knew the errand he was bent upon, for they had talked it over together, and, in his heart, he blessed his unostentatious benevolence. Never had the honest, sun-burnt face, and thin, white hair of the old man struck his son with such veneration; and yet his parent had indulged him in not a few extravagances, and many pleasures. The horse Tom rode would not have disgraced Hyde Park, and his gun was a genuine Manton.

Harold insisted on conducting the farmer to the chamber of death himself, and if, at that moment, his sorrow could have admitted consolation, it would have been in the deep reverence with which Mr. Mayfield gazed on the remains of his friend and pastor.

"How peaceful he do look," he whispered; "may my end be like his! It be a precious thing, young gentleman," he added, "the memory of such a father. Did he name me to thee afore he died?"

"Yes"

"And told 'ee of the money?"

"Three hundred pounds placed in your hands for Harry's use and mine."

"*It be nearer five*, Master Harold. His reverence forgot the interest, but I aint forgotten it. I be ready to count it to thee every penny. And now my heart be lighter. He knows," continued the speaker, gazing on the body, "that Frank Mayfield is true to the trust he placed in him."

"My dear father never doubted it," observed the youth; "he knew your honesty and kindly nature, and wished me in any emergency, to consult you."

"Did he?" exclaimed the farmer, deeply moved. "God bless him! God bless him! But it do sound wicked like to talk o' worldly matters afore him," he continued, "and yet they must be thought on. Let us go down into the parlor and speak together. I aint much gifted that way, so I brought Tom to help me."

With deeper reverence than they would have retired from the presence of a king, the speakers withdrew from the room, closing the door noiselessly after them.

"Father has told you, Master Harold," said young Mayfield, as soon as they were seated together, "about the money."

"He has," replied his friend. "But why call me *Master Harold?* I like plain Harold best."

"I thought it more respectful," answered Tom, hesitatingly; "you are the head of the family now. Besides, father and I came to—to——"

"Ay, that be it; come to the point," interrupted the farmer.

"To propose that you and Harry should come and live with us. There will soon be one of Squire Howard's farms vacant; it adjoins ours. Farming is not very difficult to learn. Five hundred pounds would stock it. Father will be answerable for the rent, and I will come and work with you,—help you to manage it."

"And I shall be near 'ee," added the old man, "to superintend a bit, in a quiet way."

"Don't leave us," exclaimed Tom, seeing that Harold hesitated. "I could work, if you were with me—do anything, if you set me the example. The little good there is in me I owe to you and your good father's lessons."

"Wife wishes it, too," urged the old man. "Tom has been ten times more reasonable and steady-like sin' you and he made friends. She would ha' come herself, but it be churning-day. She do send her duty, though."

"He, to whose memory I am indebted for so much kindness," said Harold, "has spared me the pain of refusing your offers, by deciding for me. I am to enter the banking-house of my uncle, Sir Jasper Mansell."

Young Mayfield looked terribly blank at this intelligence.

"What! he the great Sir Jasper Mansell, who bought Lord Livermore's estates, thee uncle?"

"Yes."

"Why, he is rich, they say, o' millions."

"I have heard so."

"And yet he left his brother a poor curate at Lowelstree! Don't go to him, Master Harold, don't go to him; stay wi' the friends that love thee! his heart bean't i' the right place."

"I fear not," replied the youth, "and, were I to consult my wishes merely, I should avail myself of your generosity."

"Don't 'ee talk of generosity," interrupted the farmer."

"But I dare not. I am bound to accept my uncle's offer—doubly bound by my duty to the living, by my promise to the dead," he added solemnly.

At this express declaration, young Mayfield felt terribly disappointed; he had looked forward to such a happy life at the farm, working with Harold.

"It bean't my fault, Tom," said his father, "I ha' done all in my power."

"More than I can ever repay," observed the object of their solicitude, taking a hand of each. "Our separation," he added, "may be only for a time. My rich uncle may forget the promise made to his poor brother, or I may not suit him; in either case, I shall return to Lowelstree."

At this hope, which, after all, was but a vague one, the countenance of Tom brightened

"I hope he may," he exclaimed, "I hope he may.'

Two days before the funeral, two strangers arrived at the rectory house—the elder, a neat, methodical-speaking man, with that peculiar appearance which long confinement in the counting-house, or the constant habit of following the same dull routine generally gives. It would have been difficult to tell his age—he might have been only forty-five, or he might have been sixty. Passion had left no traces in his features, happiness no smiles. As far as expression was concerned, his face was a perfect blank, and his mind had taken its tone from his pursuits. The name of this singular-looking person was John Ledger, for many years a confidential clerk in the banking house of Mansell and Co.

His companion presented a marked contrast. On his countenance Nature had written, in unmistakable characters, the word "rascal." There was a sinister expression in the cold gray eyes, and a drawing of the nether lip, that denoted not only determination, but cruelty.

A mother would have hesitated ere she trusted her child in the hands of such a man. Harold thought so, and several times glanced at him, over the letter, which Mr. Ledger presented him.

The communication, the first he had ever received from his uncle, ran thus:

MY DEAR NEPHEW: I received yours of the 1st inst., informing me of the death of your excellent father. I need not say the intelligence has greatly shocked me, for, although brothers only on the father's side, I had a great regard for him. The bearer of this, Mr. Ledger, has received my instructions and will see to the funeral, &c., &c. It is my wish it should be a handsome one. As soon as convenient, you will return with him to London, where your aunt, Lady Mansell, and cousins, will be happy to make your acquaintance. I shall, according to promise to deceased, at once make an opening for you in my counting house. Your affectionate uncle,

JASPER MANSELL.

P. S.—Capt. Riddle, who accompanies Mr. Ledger, will take charge of your cousin Harry. You need not trouble yourself about his outfit—Capt. Riddle will see to that.

As he concluded reading this business-like, laconic epistle, the heart of Harold swelled with indignation; but he quickly controlled his emotion when he detected the cold, gray eyes of the captain watching him.

"Never," he mentally exclaimed, "never will I trust Harry with that man!"

"Something displeases you, youngster?" observed the fellow in a sneering tone.

"Not so. I am only surprised at the arrangement for Harry. I don't think he will like the sea."

"Umph! few do at first; but they take to it in time."

"I shall write to my uncle, and—"

"Too late," interrupted the man, "the bargain's struck."

"Bargain!" repeated Harold, indignantly.

"Sir Jasper has invoiced your cousin to this gentleman," meekly observed the clerk; "apprenticed him, I mean."

"Without consulting his inclinations?" demanded the former bitterly.

"Bah!" said Riddle, "inclinations! He has no right to such things. I heard the land-shark, the lawyer, you know, tell Sir Jasper that he was his lawful guardian, and could do with him as he pleased."

"I am in no position to dispute my uncle's will," observed Harold.

"I should think not, youngster—I should think not!" replied the fellow.

Mr. John Ledger looked as if there was something nearly akin to bankruptcy—high treason, forgery, or some other dreadful crime—in supposing the possibility of such a thing. "Oppose the will of Sir Jasper Mansell." He questioned if the Bank of England and the Stock Exchange would venture on such a step.

"I must be off to-morrow," said the captain. "Where is the youngster? I should like to see him. One of my hard bargains, I suppose?"

"You can leave whenever you think proper, Mr. Riddle," observed Harold, firmly, "but my cousin does not quit Lowelstree till after my father's funeral. It is but a short respite," he added, "before separating from the friends who love him and the home of his childhood."

The ruffianly fellow muttered something about his time being valuable; then, turning suddenly short, demanded how he was to amuse himself in such a dog-hole as Lowelstree?

"Your own tastes will best suggest the means," answered the youth. "There is a tavern in the village."

"All right," said the ruffian. "When does the funeral take place?"

"In two days," answered our hero, in a voice trembling with emotion.

"On the third, then, I'll come for the youngster," replied Capt. Riddle; "and mind, no excuses then!"

It was a great relief to Harold when the speaker quitted the house; he looked after him with an expression of intense disgust.

"A rough man," said John Ledger, "a very rough one, but highly respectable; your cousin will learn his duty under him; Sir Jasper places great confidence in Capt Riddle."

"Has my uncle known him long?"

"To my certain knowledge, above twenty years."

Before seeking Harry, to inform him of the arrival of such strange visitors, Harold wrote a hasty note to his friend Tom, asking him to come directly to the rectory.

The above is all of this story that will be published in our columns. The continuation of it from where it leaves off here can be found only in the New-York Ledger, the great family paper, which is for sale at all the stores throughout the City and country, where papers are sold. Remember and ask for the New-York Ledger for next week, and in it you will find the continuation of the story from where it leaves off here

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 20.

The Seventy-first New-York Regiment was ordered over to Alexandria this morning. They returned to-day.

Hon. Messrs. ALLEN and PORTER have succeeded in obtaining an order from the Department authorizing the enlistment of four additional regiments, at once, from Indiana. That State will thus have twenty regiments in the field, which entitles her to a Major-General.

Four regiments more are also authorized to be raised in Wisconsin—three of these to be infantry and one of cavalry.

Lieut.-Col. B. F. WATSON, of the Massachusetts Sixth, now at the Relay House, is to-day authorized to raise an additional regiment in Massachusetts. Many of the men now in the old Sixth, who are here for three months, will join the new regiment.

OUTRAGES IN VIRGINIA.

Residents in Prince William County are rapidly leaving that region, and rushing to Alexandria, to escape seizure and abuse. Several prominent individuals have recently been arrested there—GEO. WILLIAMS, WILLIAM MADDOW, EDWARD BOND, JOHN HUTCHINSON and GEORGE HUTCHINSON being among the number who have been taken. A good deal of excitement is the consequence.

The steamer *Mount Vernon*, which left yesterday, has returned to the Navy-yard with the sloop she was sent down the river to capture. This vessel has been employed conveying Secessionists across the river below.

REBELS INTRENCHING.

Lieut. TOMPKINS reports this evening that the rebels are throwing up intrenchments a mile beyond Fairfax.

By order of Gen. MANSFIELD the Long Bridge was closed for the present to public travel.

Large arrivals of troops are expected from the North hourly.

The *Pawnee*, on her cruise down the river yesterday, seized ten thousand pounds of bacon and other stores, destined to the Secessionists. The goods were put on board a river schooner and sent up to the Navy-yard to-day.

THE TROPIC WIND.

Judge DUNLAP, of the United States Circuit Court here, has decided the case of the *Tropic Wind*, and declares that the blockade of President LINCOLN is lawfully established, as one of the rights incident to civil war. He, however, reserves a decision upon the points of fact in reference to the relaxation of the strict law of blockade, touching the moving out of harbor of ship and cargo, within a specified time after notice.

RALPH ABERCROMBIE, late of the Sixth Infantry, U. S. A., has been appointed First Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Infantry, in addition to those on the list published yesterday.

TEN MORE REGIMENTS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

The Government to-day authorized Gen. WALBRIDGE, of New-York, to notify Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, that ten additional regiments would be called for from that State. These troops are to come thoroughly armed, equipped, clothed and provided with tents, baggage trains, rations and subsistence stores. These troops will make a fine addition to those already in the service from Massachusetts.

Private BUGBEE, of the Connecticut Regiment, who was shot on the first exploration of Vienna, was to-day brought to the Georgetown hospital.

Washington is full of refugees from Virginia—so full, indeed, that their proper care is becoming a question for grave consideration. Most of them are in a destitute condition.

CHARLES N. RIOTTI, Minister to Costa Rica, sails for Costa Rica to-morrow.

Hon. E. JOY MORRIS, Minister to Russia, sails from New-York on Saturday.

Speaker PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, is in Washington, endeavoring to adjust some matters between his State and the General Government, relating to the equipment of the New-Jersey troops.

The Government has bought the steamship *Keystone State*, of Philadelphia.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

Com. SCHULTZ is in Washington, arranging with the State, Post-office and Navy Departments for a semi-monthly mail between Key West and Vera Cruz, *via* Havana. The stoppage of the Southern mails renders it necessary to establish a route, in order to maintain an uninterrupted communication with our Representatives in Mexico.

Secretary SEWARD to-day visited the Fourteenth New-York, and witnessed the regimental parade.

THE FORTHCOMING MESSAGE.

The President has kept out of sight to day, as is understood, for the purpose of blocking out the message. This is the first day that he has devoted to that undertaking. All the reception-rooms were open to-day as usual, but the President and his Private Secretary were not to be seen.

MORE RIFLED CANNON.

I understand that the War Department has made a contract with the Phenix Iron Foundry of Pennsylvania for the construction of six hundred rifled cannon. They are to be of the Griffin patent. I do not understand that proposals were invited for this job.

The Board of Army Surgeons meet at Washington to-morrow, for the purpose of examining applicants for admission to the Medical Department of the Army.

ROGERS' patent cordage insulated wire was laid to-day from the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad to Gen. TYLER'S head-quarters, at Falls Church. Notwithstanding it was run over roads, bushes, creeks and ditches, the wire worked admirably. The line was laid under the supervision of Mr. P. STINE SANDERSON, of the War Department.

LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 20.

The apprehension that hostilities will shortly commence on the Virginia shore, has its foundation in the fact that the outposts of the opposing armies are being strengthened and intrenched. In view of this, it is supposed a collision between the outposts would bring on an extensive engagement; hence the continued anxiety for intelligence from that quarter.

In order to avoid misapprehension, it is proper to say that the Secretary of the Treasury has not consented or even entertained any proposition to issue Bonds for any purpose not especially authorized by law.

The Eighteenth Albany, N. Y., Regiment arrived to-night, and the Thirty-eighth, from the same State, is hourly expected.

LARGE NUMBERS OF TROOPS EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 20.

Some 4,000 troops have passed through here to-day and another regiment is said to be coming by the Northern Central Railroad.

THE REBELS AGAIN AT HARPER'S FERRY.

NINETEEN CITIZENS KILLED.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Thursday, June 20.

Capt. COOK, well known for his distinguished services as commander of the Home Guards of Sharpsburgh, arrived here this evening. He reports that the Virginia pickets have reappeared at various points along the Potomac. Sixty appeared at Harper's Ferry this morning to arrest the Union men who had returned. At 12 o'clock to-day a company of cavalry appeared.

The citizens crossed the river in boats, swam, or adopted any other available mode of escape. They fired upon the citizens, and 19 were killed and wounded. Many had their clothing pierced with bullets.

Yesterday, the people, at 2 o'clock, above Harper's Ferry, raised a Union flag. The Confederates fired upon it.

Part of Capt. COOK'S Company have gone to Harper's Ferry to assist such citizens as would go to defend the flag. Fifteen Confederate pickets appeared to-day at Dam No. 4.

REPORTS FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Thursday, June 20.

A lawyer named ALVEY was arrested here last night, and is still in custody. A strong case is said to be made out against him.

Lieut.-Col. BOWMAN, also a Sergeant of the Eighth Regiment, accidentally got within the lines of the enemy's pickets yesterday, opposite to Williamsport, and were both captured, but their locality is not known.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE AT BOONEVILLE.

BOONEVILLE, Wednesday, June 19.

As Gen. LYON, with the steamers *Yatan*, *McDonald* and *City of Louisiana*, was approaching Booneville, on Monday morning, he espied a battery on the river bank, five miles below the town, at Adams' Mills. He turned back, and went back about eight miles below Booneville, and landed his forces, 1,700 men, and four field pieces, leaving 100 men to guard the boats.

On the Rochesterport Road, when within six miles of Booneville, he was attacked by the State troops, 3,000 strong, under Col. LITTLE, who were concealed in a thick undergrowth and wheat fields. After a sharp fight the State troops were driven back, and their camp at Baconstown, three miles below Booneville, on the river, with its equipage, provisions, horses, &c., was taken. The State troops retreated through Booneville in great disorder. They were poorly armed and badly disciplined.

The loss of the Federal troops is four killed and nine wounded and four of the State troops are known to be killed, and fifteen or twenty wounded. The Federal soldiers say many more of the State troops were wounded, and they speak of walking over a number of dead bodies.

Gen. LYON and Col. BLAIR were in the thickest of the fight. Nine of the officers were hurt. Capt. BURKE, of St. Louis, had his sword broken by a shot.

Dr. QUARLES, of the State forces, and a prominent citizen of Booneville were killed.

The Federal troops say only 500 of their men were in the battle.

Gen. LYON took sixty or seventy prisoners, but released them all this morning.

Large numbers of State troops who were from Booneville are returning, under the terms of Gen. LYON'S proclamation.

Several secession flags were captured. Also several prominent Secessionists.

Many persons, heretofore Secessionists, have been converted to Union men.

Gen. LYON and his men have made a favorable impression on the people. On the morning of the battle, Gov. JACKSON was on his way to the camp with Capt. KELLY'S company, but when the battle begun, they immediately retreated. KELLY'S company embarked on the steamer *Bacon*, and went up the river, and Gov. JACKSON and Staff left for the West on horseback. Some of the fugitive State troops took the Arrow Rock and Lexington Railroad, and some went towards Georgetown.

It is thought they will make another stand at Lexington.

Part of the Federal troops are quartered in Hesperian Hall in this city, and the balance with the steamers at the fair grounds, half a mile below, where Gen. LYON has his head quarters. Reinforcements were expected on the steamer *January*, when it is thought Gen. LYON will proceed westward.

Col. BLAIR has become very popular. A man who offered $500 to any man who would shoot Col. BLAIR, was arrested, but subsequently released by Col. BLAIR.

Col. LITTLE, who commanded the State troops, was formerly in the United States Army, but recently resigned. He was breveted Captain for services in Mexico.

THE WHEELING CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

WHEELING, Thursday, June 20.

The morning session was occupied by signing the Declaration. It was an impressive scene. The roll was called by Counties, and each member came forward to the Secretary's desk, and signed the parchment.

In the afternoon, FRANK H. PIERPONT, of Marion County, was unanimously elected Governor; DANIEL PALSLEY, of Nassau County, Lieutenant-Governor and Messrs. Lamb, Paxton, Van Winkle, Harrison and Lazar, to form the Governor's Council. The election of an Attorney-General was postponed till Saturday.

The Governor was formally inaugurated this afternoon, taking, in addition to the usual oath, one of stringent opposition to the usurpers at Richmond. He then delivered an address to the members of the Convention, urging a vigorous prosecution of the work of redeeming the State from the hands of the traitors.

The message from Gov. PIERPONT, favoring a strong militia organization, is expected in a day or two.

To night the city is in a blaze of excitement. The bells are ringing, cannon firing, and fireworks being displayed. Everybody is rejoicing.

There are no reliable details as yet concerning the burning of the bridge near Piedmont. It is not thought here that the rebels have gathered in any numbers.

Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN to day assumes command in person of the Western Virginia forces. He expects to have 15,000 men in the field before Saturday night.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Thursday, June 20.

The First Regiment of Illinois Volunteers arrived here this evening.

The Eleventh Regiment to day relieved Col. SCHUTNER'S Riflemen at Bird's Point, and Col. SCHUTNER went into camp here.

Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, visited the camp to day in company with Gen. PRENTISS and other gentlemen. He addressed the troops, but was entirely non committal in his remarks, but complimented them highly on their efficiency in drill.

In private conversation, he declared that the Southern troops could bear no comparison with those here in discipline, drill of arms, or general appearance.

FROM GRAFTON—FALSE REPORT.

GRAFTON, Thursday, June 20.

The reported taking possession of Piedmont by the rebels was false. After burning the bridge and cutting the telegraph wires, they retreated into the country.

It is said that a large force is still in the neighborhood.

The guard at the bridge made their escape.

Rumors of an attack on Phillippa are rife, but no advance has yet been made.

No Federal troops have reached here yet.

MOVEMENTS OF WESTERN TROOPS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, June 20.

The Second Wisconsin Regiment arrived here this morning, and were most enthusiastically received by our citizens, who turned out in large numbers to meet them. They leave for the East to night, *via* the Michigan Southern Railroad.

The First Minnesota Regiment, Col. GORMAN, has also been ordered East, and will leave St. Paul's on Monday next.

REBEL TROOPS AT LEXINGTON, MO.

KANSAS CITY, Thursday, June 20.

Advices received here state that the State forces recently in the neighborhood of Independence, Mo., have moved toward Lexington, where it is understood a large body of State troops are being concentrated to make a stand against the Federal Army under Gen. LYON.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, June 20.

A state of uneasiness has existed here during the entire day, resulting from a variety of contradictory reports of skirmishes on the Loudon and Hampshire road. But the most searching inquiry seems to produce no other facts for this alarm than the appearance of secession troops in the vicinity of Cloud's Mills, and the capture of two non-commissioned officers of the Connecticut First, while on picket duty seven miles out from the camp near Fall's Church, and other events which newspaper correspondents should not be expected to communicate.

The train which arrived at 6:30 this evening, brings no rumors of war, but representing all quiet. There are appearances, however, which lead to apprehend an offensive movement of the secession forces.

There has recently been a renewal of migration of residents, and many confident predictions are expressed in secession quarters of Gen. BEAUREGARD being here at an early day. The active movement of the Federal forces, however, reassure Union men.

All persons were prevented from leaving the city during the early part of the day. The order was subsequently rescinded.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 20.

The Union majority in this city is 5,318, and it is supposed the county will increase it 1,500.

Mr. CRITTENDEN'S majority in Fayette County is 1,040; in Franklin, 400.

Mr. GRIDER'S majority in Bowling Green is 336.

The Adams Express Company will forward letters from all Northern points, covered by a plain envelope and enclosed with twenty-five cents in another envelope, prepaid by stamps at the rate of three cents per half ounce. The latter envelope to be addressed ADAMS & Co., Louisville, Ky. These letters will be delivered by them at all Southern points where the Southern Express Company, late Adams', have offices, and otherwise be mailed at their nearest office to the point of destination.

APPLE-BLOSSOMS.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Flora scatters fragrant snow
'Mid her flowrets sheen,
Without storm or blast they drift
O'er the orchards green.

Bees, the apple-blossoms mourn,
Eddying pale and white,
In whose calyx pure they plung'd,
With intense delight.

Winged creatures, be content!
Thriftily ye've stored
All the essence they could yield,
In your waxen hoard.

We, our riven buds deplore,
Beautiful and brave,
And their cherish'd petals grudge
To the insatiate grave.

Still forgetting they must fall
Ere the fruit be given,
And that dew-drops from the eye
Ripen it for heaven.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 25, 1861.

SOWING AND REAPING.

BY J. F. SMITH,

AUTHOR OF "THE STEPMOTHER," "MINNIGREY," ETC., ETC.

CHAPTER I.

> Never did poery appear
> So full of heaven to me, as when
> I saw how it would pierce through pride and fear
> To the lives of coarsest men!
> I thought these men will carry hence
> Promptings their former lives above;
> And something of a finer reverence
> For beauty, truth and love.
>
> LOWELL.

How frequently do we hear it said, "the age of poetry has passed in England;" "that men no longer care for the ideal"—assertions so far removed from truth, that we should not pause to refute them but for the all but universal credence they have obtained. No poetry in England!! Why, London itself is a never-ending epic, interspersed with satires, madrigals and pastorals, jotted confusedly together in one huge volume, bound in brick and stone. No poetry!!! The overgrown city teems with it. It meets you in every street; strikes on the ear in a hundred voices—some loud, some hushed—mingling in the hot stream of life, and tinting it with its many-colored passions.

Look at the clerk, who, regularly, for forty years, has trudged his way into Lombard-street or the Minories; there is a heroism, one of the finest elements of poetry, even in his dull existence. The balm-breathing breath of Spring, the glowing heat of Summer, Autumn's healthful breeze, are invitations thrown away upon him,—he is too poor to accept them; he cannot afford the time to gaze upon the face of Nature, rejoice in her smiles, interrogate her secrets; they are a sealed page to the poor city drudge, and none the less tantalizing that he knows there are such secrets. The little sun-parched patch of earth at Hackney or Islington, which he calls his garden, has told him that; he is chained to his desk like Prometheus to his rock,—a voluntary sacrifice. And why? He has a wife and children!

Is there no poetry, we ask, in such a life? The pelican feeding its young with blood drawn from its own breast is but a feeble type of it.

Regard your great speculators!—magnates upon 'Change, who direct the commerce of the world, and deal with millions as familiarly as costermongers handle pence, who have magnificent mansions, fine carriages and horses, liveried menials, exquisite wines, and a table Lucullus might envy. They are equally serfs, there is a biting satire in their lives. Like Frankenstein, they are fettered to the idol they have raised. It may be of gold and the pedestal of clay. A cypher wrong, a false calculation, and it falls. Day and night they must watch it, lest it crush them; anticipate the changes of the market, the fluctuations of credit, the convulsions of the political atmosphere, and so arrange their lightning conductors that the storm may burst, and leave their fortune unscathed. To stop is ruin, retreat impossible. They know this, and accept it as the condition of their existence.

Thus they persevere—toiling on till the overwrought brain at last gives way—the idol falls and is shattered. Curious eyes examine it; sometimes it proves to have been a bubble of coarsest earth, held together by fraud and indomitable will. Sometimes its fragments are of gold, which greedy heirs soon dissipate.

Thus we find that the speculator lives for an idea, sells himself for an idea, barters health, happiness, the joys of home, and sweet domestic ties for an idea, dies for an idea; but whether that idea be of good or ill, at least, there is a poetry mixed with it.

Suffering is the condition of success. Let no man envy it.

As a pleasing contrast to this picture we have drawn, take the city missionary, as he wends his way, unnoticed, to the abodes of poverty and crime—pity in his heart, consolation on his tongue, and such humble help as his means afford, ready to be bestowed where need most presses. His life is calm as a good man's thoughts; his perseverence enduring as the forbearance of Providence; neither foul words, insult, nor reproaches turn him from the path he has chosen. To the wretched, he whispers hope; to the guilty, penitence. Armed with the *Word*, he shatters the hard, calcareous cist ignorance and indifference have gradually deposited around the sinner's heart, enveloping it as in a winding sheet—rouses it from its torpor, probes the moral gangrene, and awakens it to life.

No morbid sensibilities or artistic tastes urge him to his self-imposed task; love and Christian charity are his motives, heaven is his reward.

In London, tragedy, the loftiest element of poetry, is not wanting; but it is seen best at night, when the sleepless city, as from a hive, swarms forth its drones and lepers—some bent on pleasure, others on crime; some, branded with the wearying curse of pursuing shadows that ever seem to fly them. At night, poverty quits its toiling, sordid abode, to jostle elbows with wealth, which, in the garish light of day, would smile disdainfully upon its rusty garb and pallid features, to breathe the cool, fresh air, to dream and banquet on the fallacies of hope.

It is at night that the battle of humanity rages most fiercely. Step into that nondescript, unfinished monstrosity, the palace of Westminster—grotesque monument of English taste and English gold, that conglomeration of absurdities, stolen from the hotels de ville of Belgium and Flanders, and plastered over with florid detail to conceal the petty larceny—what shall we behold? Age holding its own against manhood, clinging to power with the tenacity of the death grip, forcing the brain to unequal contest. Hoary statesmen, the veterans of the arena, know no repose; it is a luxury denied them. Like the city speculator, they dare not sleep, lest younger hands should hurl them from their seat and grasp the reins. The signal for debate once given, and, like the worn war-steed at the trumpet's clang, they take their places in the foremost rank, and fight like gladiators chained to the stake—for what? Wealth? They have more than they can enjoy. Ambition? It has long since palled upon them. Party holds them. They dare not abandon that, but die in harness.

Poetry again!

Look at the man of letters—few know his pangs, trials and privations—the agony of hope deferred, the uncertainty of success, the bitter humiliation, the hard necessity of keeping up an appearance, the daily struggle to spin bread from his aching brains. When imagination fails, he must descend to the recesses of his own sad heart, and sift the still burning ashes for incidents to amuse the thoughtless million who read and forget them. Perhaps he has some loved being, some solitary tie, which binds him to the world, dependent upon his exertions, and dares not shrink from his iron task—the dread of failure creeps upon him, paralyzes his worn energies, till sensitiveness verges upon madness. But what do the critics care? They, too, must live. With pitiless nerve they apply the caustic to yet uncicatrized wounds, smile at his contortions, and immolate a victim, rather than eat their mutton cold.

If, by chance, we encounter such a lone one, worn, wild and haggard, smarting with recent wrong, let us not judge him harshly. The fiery draught is not the only cause of the flushed cheek and burning brow; disappointment and hunger—ay, hunger! although his coat be whole and his boots well polished—may have painted them.

All literary men are not the reckless bacchanals of the cup and lip the would be moralists of the world suppose.

Midnight has struck. Walk into the Haymarket, the mart of vice and suffering, masked beneath hollow pleasures. Gaze on the wreck of beauty, listen to the forced mirth, the reckless laugh, reason contending against excitement, and if ever angels tears have fallen on earth, they sure must shed them there. Regard the youth, his father's hope and pride, fresh from his village home, bewildered, precept struggling against allurement, yielding to evil companionship, yet ashamed of his own weakness. Stung by the mocking sneers of his new friends, he forgets the mother who at that moment may be praying for him, and plunges into sin to escape from ridicule.

A few short weeks of such a life, and the blush of healthful innocence will disappear—give place to the sickly hue of dissipation. The boy will become *blasé*, and fancy himself a man. It is sad to think that the youth of the present day, like the Israelites of old, cast the most precious incense upon unworthy shrines. Take the inmates of a house, no matter which, in one of the close back streets of London. The landlady and her family crowded together in the reeking kitchens; the first floor occupied by the newly-married couple from the country; the second by the professional man—teacher of music or drawing; the attics by the poor ballet girl and still poorer sempstress—tinsel and poverty close neighbors; the first tottering, perhaps, upon the verge of the precipice down which the second has already plunged. Midnight is past. The dancer has cast aside her spangled robe and thin shoes, and is eating her scanty supper; the needlewoman, straining her eyes by the light of a single candle, to finish the embroidery that must be taken home in the morning, and grudgingly paid for at starvation price. If, for an instant, her strength fails and her sight grows dim, she regards the infant sleeping in the truckle bed in the corner, gathers fresh courage, dries her tears, wonders at her weakness, and plies her needle with redoubled assiduity.

Yes, like a living thing, the overgrown city suffers, and suffering is poetry. Every feature, however, is not a sad one. Thank Heaven, there still are homes within its huge embrace in which peace and virtue, sweet content, heart purity, love and happiness, delight to dwell; they are the pastorals of life, and the discontented rich ones its epigrams.

Some of our readers, perchance, may ask why we have commenced with such a phantasmagoria. As coming events cast their shadows before them, so have we cast the prologue of our table, rough, pen-and-ink sketches of the characters waiting to be introduced to their acquaintance.

We trust that, for the sake of "auld lang syne," they will receive them kindly.

* * * * * *

On the 1st of September, 1820, the sun rose brightly on Lowelstree, a retired village, situated on the borders of Lincolnshire, gilding the slender spire of the rustic church, and the gables of the homesteads clustering around it, with that rich, golden hue peculiar to an English autumn.

The morning, though cloudless, was a cold one. The carters and farm servants walked briskly, with a determined, business-like air, on their way to the fields, as if they meant work. Most of them, however, relaxed their pace as they approached a house half buried in trees, adjoining the churchyard, of somewhat superior pretensions to the rest, and gazed wistfully at the light still burning in one of the upper windows—shook their heads sadly, and passed slowly on.

Even the plow-boys ceased to whistle as they drew near, and drove their teams in silence.

Most of the husbandmen had gone forth to labor; but the day had not sufficiently advanced for the housewives of Lowelstree to make their appearance yet. The occasional opening of a casement, the thrusting forth of a head, and a hasty glance at the rectory house, where the curate, the Reverend Edward Mansell, was dying, proved the unfeigned sorrow they also felt at the anticipated loss of their friend and pastor, who had lived twenty-five years amongst them, and won their affection and good will, by illustrating in his own life the charity and Christian love of the faith he taught.

The clock had scarcely done striking six when a youth of eighteen, whose appearance denoted a condition superior to that of the laborers and farm servants, walked hastily down the village. He also paused and regarded the rectory window, opened the gate leading to the house, and knocked gently at the door.

It was opened by a respectable-looking female, whose age could not have been much under sixty. Her eyes were red with weeping.

"How is Mr. Mansell?" inquired the young man, in a voice subdued almost to a whisper, as if he feared the answer.

"Dying, Master Tom—dying," sobbed the housekeeper. "It will be a sad loss to Lowelstree. So good a gentleman! We shall never have such another minister."

"Never!" repeated the young man emphatically. "But is there no hope?"

"None! none!" exclaimed the woman, with a fresh burst of grief. "Doctor Hacket says that he may last till noon—not longer. It would break the heart of a stone," she continued, "to see him—he is so resigned, so patient. I left him gazing on the pale faces of his poor boys, grasping a hand of each, praying for them, consoling and blessing them—no thought of his own sufferings; and I know what they must have been. God knows what will become of them when he is gone."

"Poor Harold!" sighed the visitor.

"Ay, and poor Master Harry," added the housekeeper, reproachfully; "you forget him."

"No, I don't, Mrs. Sparges," replied the youth, warmly; "but Harold, you know, saved my life—dragged me out of the river—at the risk of his own. It is only natural that I should think of him first."

"Perhaps it is, master Tom," murmured the female, "perhaps it is."

"I have brought you a brace of birds for his father," said the former, at the same time drawing them from the pocket of his shooting-jacket. "I was out before five to shoot them. I thought he might fancy them, and——"

"No, no," interrupted Mrs. Sparges, pushing them back with her hand, "he will never eat again."

"Is that you, Tom?" demanded a youth of fourteen, who now made his appearance in the hall. "Come in."

The speaker was Harry Imray, the nephew of the dying man. An orphan from early infancy, he had never known any other home than the house of his uncle, or any other parent than the benevolent relative who, despite his limited means, and the angry remonstrances of his wealthy relative, Sir Jasper Mansell, head of the great London banking house of Mansell & Company, persisted in taking charge of him.

The man of money pronounced the conduct of the curate ridiculous and Quixotic, felt himself insulted that his advice had not been taken, and treated him with marked coldness ever since, and yet the tie of blood between them was a near one: they were half brothers.

If affection could have repaid him, the worthy man would have found ample recompense for the sacrifice the additional charge upon his slender means entailed, in the love and obedience of the friendless boy, whom he educated with his own son Harold, a spirited, fine-hearted youth, about the same age as Tom Mayfield.

The marked contrast in the characters of the two cousins was one cause, perhaps, of the strong attachment which bound them to each other. Harry was timid; gentle almost as a girl; Harold fiery and daring, indignant of the slightest sense of wrong, yet patient with those he loved, frank and trusting. Harry was suited by temperament for a life of retirement, reflection, and peaceful study—Harold to contend with the world, grasp its difficulties, direct its movements, and hold his own in its hot battles. Yet he, too, could be patient on occasion, place the rein upon his feelings, appear calm and impenetrable.

Fatal or splendid qualities in one so young—so soon to be cast without a pilot upon the stormy sea of life—a powerful weapon or a broken shield, according to the use made of them.

Whilst in the vein for description, we may as well photograph the portrait of his friend, Tom Mayfield, the only son of one of the richest farmers in the neighborhood—indulged by his parents as *only* sons generally are indulged—yet, strange to say, unspoiled by their weakness. He was the best shot and cricketer in Lowelstree. At the bat Harold, perhaps, might have disputed the palm with him, but as a bowler his superiority was incontestible.

For several years a sort of quiet rivalry existed between the two youths; but from the day the curate's son saved the life of his rustic competitor it ceased, and they became friends, fast friends, whom no coldness nor rivalry henceforth could divide, and Tom never displayed so much indignation as when any members of the cricket club ventured to praise his skill at the expense of his preserver.

In person, the young farmer was tall, his frame well knit, wiry and strong, without being ungraceful. In fact, he was just such a fellow as would attract the glance of the recruiting sergeant, or a pretty girl at a village fair—both excellent judges in their way.

He had dark hair, a merry, hazel eye, and a face which, if not regularly handsome, had candor and manly confidence written in every feature.

No wonder, with such advantages, that he was popular with the fair sex. The most prudent mothers in Lowelstree forbore to chide when they discovered their daughters chatting with Tom Mayfield.

At the rectory he was almost as much at home as at the farm, and yet he hesitated to enter the house at the invitation of Harry.

The shadow of death was in it, and he felt awed at the majesty of its presence.

"Come in," repeated the sorrowing youth.

Tom stepped into the hall; the speaker grasped his hand and tried to speak, but tears choked his utterance.

"It be the will of God, Master Harry," said the young farmer, in a low tone; "we must all submit to it. Where be Harold?"

"With his father," sobbed the boy; "with his dear father."

In the chamber above, one of those scenes which wring the heart, proving, by its agonies, that we are something more than clay, was taking place. The dying parting from the living, affection uttering its last counsels, taking its farewell gaze, straining the dim sight to catch the fading lineaments of the being it most loves, imprint them on the reeling brain, and bear them as a memory to the grave.

"Fear God, Harold," murmured the curate, fixing his eyes with calm tenderness upon his son's, "and love Him more, much more, than you fear Him. I have no fortune to leave you, my poor boy," he added; "nothing but an unsullied name."

"And is not that a precious heritage, dear father?" said the youth, whose quivering lip and suppressed voice betrayed the struggle he endured to maintain the outward show of firmness.

"You will not be quite friendless," added Mr. Mansell; "your uncle, Sir Jasper, has promised to assist you as soon as I am dead. Forward the letter I gave you last night to him."

"Yes, dear father; but Harry—what is to become of Harry?"

The dying man sighed deeply; the question had evidently awakened painful feelings in his breast.

"Sir Jasper will do nothing for him," he answered.

There was a pause, during which father and son continued to regard each other earnestly.

"And why not?" demanded the latter, seriously; "Harry will soon have no other protector than myself. Ought I not to know the cause—the motive of this strange distinction? Are we not both his nephews?"

"Yes, yes!"

"You hesitate, and yet I'm sure you do not fear to trust me?"

"Trust you!" repeated the curate, grasping his hand; "with my life, dear boy, had it long years of happiness and usefulness still to run—with all that I hold most sacred. Trust you! How could I do otherwise than trust a son who never yet deceived me?"

"Never, father! never, willingly!"

"I ought to have foreseen this," murmured Mr. Mansell; "raise my pillow. Thank you; come nearer to me. Should my strength fail, Farmer Mayfield has a letter which will explain all, and three hundred pounds, the savings of many years, placed with him for your use—yours and Harry's," he added, "for I make no distinction between you—he, too, has been to me a son."

"And to me a brother—a dear, affectionate brother," said Harold.

A smile of approbation lit the wan features of the dying man. The proof of disinterestedness was doubly gratifying to him at such a moment. It proved the lessons he had inculcated were sown on good soil.

"Sir Jasper and myself," he said, "are brothers by the father's side—half brothers by blood."

"Not even that by nature," remarked the youth, with bitterness; "your heart is of gold—pure, unalloyed; his——"

"Hush!" interrupted his father, "whatever his faults, it is not for us to judge him. He has promised to care of you; he would have assisted me; offered me the rich living of Everton, but I refused it."

"Perhaps there were *conditions*, father."

To this observation Mr. Mansell made no reply, but continued the explanation he had felt it necessary to commence.

"Your grandfather's fortune came to him by marriage," he resumed. "I have heard that it was something enormous, but never knew the amount. On his death, as was both just and right, the son of his first wife inherited it, and the mother of Harry and myself were left all but dependent upon his bounty. To do Sir Jasper justice he acted nobly by us; sent me to Oxford—I had no brains for business—paid my expenses there, and supported my sister in affluence, till she offended him past forgiveness by bestowing her hand on one of his own clerks, without his consent or even informing him of her intention."

"Pride," exclaimed Harold, contemptuously; "the empty pride of Mammon. The clerk, no doubt, was poor."

"As we are."

"I thought so," ejaculated his son.

"And illegitimate," added the curate. "But what made the connection doubly offensive to your uncle, was his being a natural son of his own father-in law, Sir Joseph Imray, the founder of the bank."

The youth slowly repeated the words "natural son," as if weighing them in his mind.

"No doubt of it," said his father; "I ascertained the fact beyond all cavil. And yet," he continued, "I never could understand why Jasper should show such unrelenting animosity to poor Harry. When his parents died, he wanted to send him from England, but I refused, and took charge of him myself."

Harold gently pressed the speaker's hand.

"Three years since he offered me the rich living of Everton, if I would send him to sea."

"To sea!" repeated his hearer, indignantly. "Harry, who has been gently nurtured, who is timid as a girl, to sea? Not whilst I live, and can work for him."

Mr. Mansell regarded his son with a feeling of intense affection, and something like pardonable pride mingled with it, till a painful recollection seemed to cross his mind, when he closed his eyes, and prayed mentally.

"Yes, yes," he murmured, "it will be best."

"What will be best, dear father?" whispered Harold.

"When I am dead, Sir Jasper will be the lawful guardian of your cousin; being a minor, you cannot claim the right."

"I do not fear him!"

"It is hard to judge unfavorably of one so near to me," continued the curate, "but Jasper is revengeful—unforgiving, and has, I fear, but little scruple as to the means of gratifying his resentment; he hates poor Harry."

"Let him hate him," replied his son, scorn and indignation flashing through his tears; "Harry is my brother in affection if not in blood—your legacy to me; I shall know how to guard it. But you have been deceived," he added, speaking slowly; "your heart, guileless and pure, forbade you to suspect evil in others. Hate! hate!" he repeated, "the feeling is most unnatural. Men only hate the being they have wronged."

"I fear I have been to blame," murmured Mr. Mansell; "I should have demanded an explanation, sought it by every means, not dreamt my life away."

"If there has been an error," said Harold, "I will atone it! I am young, have energy and perseverance more than you dream of; if my clever uncle has played a false game, it shall go hard, but I will unmask him; hypocrisy is never so guarded but at some moment it lets fall a clue to its detection."

"You promise me?" said the curate.

"By my love and duty as a son," answered the young man solemnly.

"Call your cousin," said the dying man; "the moment is approaching, and I wish to have you both near me. Be firm, dear boy, be firm," he added. "It is not hard for a Christian man to die."

When Harry Imray entered the room, he was so struck by the change in the features of his relative and benefactor, that he staggered, rather than walked, to the side of the bed, where his cousin was already kneeling. The arm of Harold sustained him.

"I bequeath my love to both my sons," said the curate, solemnly, "as a memory and a blessing. Guard them, Almighty Father, from the sins that assail incautious youth; strengthen their hearts with truth; cleanse them with purity; uphold their innocence 'gainst the tempter's snares, that, when the last trumpet sounds, and we meet again before Thy judgment-seat, Thy servant may rejoice and thankfully exclaim: Thanks, Lord! the children that I reared are both with Thee."

These were the last words that were audible, for nature was nearly exhausted—the struggle almost over; but, whilst it endured, the lips of the dying man continued to move in mental prayer. The gentle spirit fled at last, abandoning the frail tenement of clay for its more glorious and long-promised garb.

For nearly an hour after the death of Mr. Mansell the orphans remained kneeling by the bed, gathering strength and resignation from that Source where, at such moments of our lives, alone it may be found. Harold was the first to rise. He had a solemn duty to perform. With filial hand he closed the eyes of his dead father, and imprinted a kiss upon his cheek.

A burning tear fell with it.

Perceiving that his cousin's fortitude had all but given way, he took him by the hand and led him silently from the room.

In less than an hour it was generally known throughout the village that the worthy curate was no more, and, so deep was the impression the mournful event created, that labor was suspended—men had no heart to work. Tom Mayfield hastened with the intelligence to the farm, and broke it as gently as possible to his father, whom he found reading his Bible by the window.

"A good man taken from us," said the farmer, emphatically; "we shall not easily supply his place amongst us."

Such was the general feeling in Lowelstree.

The death bell had scarcely ceased tolling, when the housekeeper, her eyes inflamed with weeping, quitted the Rectory-house, and posted a letter, sealed with black. The superscription was in the handwriting of her deceased master.

"Sir Jasper Mansell, Bart., Banking-house, Lombard-street," said the post-mistress, reading it; "why, dear me! Mrs. Sprages, was our worthy curate related to him?"

"Only his brother," was the reply.

"Well, that is strange! My brother lives coachman with Sir Jasper; folk say he is mortal rich."

"Very likely, very likely."

"I hope he will do something handsome for the boys; their father was too good and too charitable not to have died poor."

There are drones in every hive, and we could wish that many a purple priest, slumbering in his collegiate stall, would reflect over the curate's epitaph: "He was too charitable not to have died poor."

CHAPTER II.

> Abused mortals! did you know
> Where joy, heart's-ease and comfort grow,
> You'd scorn proud towers,
> And seek them in those bowers
> Where winds, sometimes, our woods, perhaps, may shake;
> But blustering care could never tempest make,
> Nor murmurs ne'er come nigh us,
> Saving of fountains that glide by us.
>
> SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

Towards the close of the day, Farmer Mayfield, accompanied by his son, set forth to visit the orphan boys at the rectory house. If the former felt proud of the stalwart youth upon whose arm he leant, Tom was equally so of his father. He knew the errand he was bent upon, for they had talked it over together, and, in his heart, he blessed his unostentatious benevolence. Never had the honest, sun-burnt face, and thin, white hair of the old man struck his son with such veneration; and yet his parent had indulged him in not a few extravagances, and many pleasures. The horse Tom rode would not have disgraced Hyde Park, and his gun was a genuine Manton.

Harold insisted on conducting the farmer to the chamber of death himself, and if, at that moment, his sorrow could have admitted consolation, it would have been in the deep reverence with which Mr. Mayfield gazed on the remains of his friend and pastor.

"How peaceful he do look," he whispered; "may my end be like his! It be a precious thing, young gentleman," he added, "the memory of such a father. Did he name me to thee afore he died?"

"Yes."

"And told 'ee of the money?"

"Three hundred pounds placed in your hands for Harry's use and mine."

"*It be nearer five*, Master Harold. His reverence forgot the interest, but I aint forgotten it. I be ready to count it to thee every penny. And now my heart be lighter. He knows," continued the speaker, gazing on the body, "that Frank Mayfield is true to the trust he placed in him."

"My dear father never doubted it," observed the youth; "he knew your honesty and kindly nature, and wished me in any emergency, to consult you."

"Did he?" exclaimed the farmer, deeply moved. "God bless him! God bless him! But it do sound wicked like to talk o' worldly matters afore him," he continued, "and yet they must be thought on. Let us go down into the parlor and speak together. I aint much gifted that way, so I brought Tom to help me."

With deeper reverence than they would have retired from the presence of a king, the speakers withdrew from the room, closing the door noiselessly after them.

"Father has told you, Master Harold," said young Mayfield, as soon as they were seated together, "about the money."

"He has," replied his friend. "But why call me *Master Harold*? I like plain Harold best."

"I thought it more respectful," answered Tom, hesitatingly; "you are the head of the family now. Besides, father and I came to—to——"

"Ay, that be it; come to the point," interrupted the farmer.

"To propose that you and Harry should come and live with us. There will soon be one of Squire Howard's farms vacant; it adjoins ours. Farming is not very difficult to learn. Five hundred pounds would stock it. Father will be answerable for the rent, and I will come and work with you,—help you to manage it."

"And I shall be near 'ee," added the old man, "to superintend a bit, in a quiet way."

"Don't leave us," exclaimed Tom, seeing that Harold hesitated. "I could work, if you were with me—do anything, if you set me the example. The little good there is in me I owe to you and your good father's lessons."

"Wife wishes it, too," urged the old man. "Tom has been ten times more reasonable and steady like sin' you and he made friends. She would have come herself, but it be churning-day. She do send her duty, though."

"He, to whose memory I am indebted for so much kindness," said Harold, "has spared me the pain of refusing your offers, by deciding for me. I am to enter the banking-house of my uncle, Sir Jasper Mansell."

Young Mayfield looked terribly blank at this intelligence.

"What! he the great Sir Jasper Mansell, who bought Lord Livermore's estates, thee uncle?"

"Yes."

"Why, he is rich, they say, o' millions."

"I have heard so."

"And yet he left his brother a poor curate at Lowelstree! Don't go to him, Master Harold, don't go to him; stay wi' the friends that love thee! his heart bean't i' the right place."

"I fear not," replied the youth, "and, were I to consult my wishes merely, I should avail myself of your generosity."

"Don't 'ee talk of generosity," interrupted the farmer.

"But I dare not. I am bound to accept my uncle's offer—doubly bound by my duty to the living, by my promise to the dead," he added solemnly.

At this express declaration, young Mayfield felt terribly disappointed; he had looked forward to such a happy life at the farm, working with Harold.

"It bean't my fault, Tom," said his father, "I ha' done all in my power."

"More than I can ever repay," observed the object of their solicitude, taking a hand of each. "Our separation," he added, "may be only for a time. My rich uncle may forget the promise made to his poor brother, or I may not suit him; in either case, I shall return to Lowelstree."

At this hope, which, after all, was but a vague one, the countenance of Tom brightened.

"I hope he may," he exclaimed, "I hope he may."

Two days before the funeral, two strangers arrived at the rectory house—the elder, a neat, methodical-speaking man, with that peculiar appearance which long confinement in the counting-house, or the constant habit of following the same dull routine generally gives. It would have been difficult to tell his age—he might have been only forty-five, or he might have been sixty. Passion had left no traces in his features, happiness no smiles. As far as expression was concerned, his face was a perfect blank, and his mind had taken its tone from his pursuits. The name of this singular-looking person was John Ledger, for many years a confidential clerk in the banking house of Mansell and Co.

His companion presented a marked contrast. On his countenance Nature had written, in unmistakable characters, the word "rascal." There was a sinister expression in the cold gray eyes, and a drawing of the nether lip, that denoted not only determination, but cruelty.

A mother would have hesitated ere she trusted her child in the hands of such a man. Harold thought so, and several times glanced at him, over the letter, which Mr. Ledger presented him.

The communication, the first he had ever received from his uncle, ran thus:

MY DEAR NEPHEW: I received yours of the 1st inst., informing me of the death of your excellent father. I need not say the intelligence has greatly shocked me; for although brothers only on the father's side, I had a great regard for him. The bearer of this, Mr. Ledger, has received my instructions and will see to the funeral, &c., &c. It is my wish it should be a handsome one. As soon as convenient you will return with him to London, where your aunt, Lady Mansell, and cousins, will be happy to make your acquaintance. I shall, according to promise to deceased, at once make an opening for you in my counting house. Your affectionate uncle,

JASPER MANSELL.

P. S.—Capt. Biddle, who accompanies Mr. Ledger, will take charge of your cousin Harry. You need not trouble yourself about his outfit—Capt. Biddle will see to that.

As he concluded reading this business-like, laconic epistle, the heart of Harold swelled with indignation; but he quickly controlled his emotion when he detected the cold, gray eyes of the captain watching him.

"Never," he mentally exclaimed, "never will I trust Harry with that man!"

"Something displeases you, youngster?" observed the fellow in a sneering tone.

"Not so. I am only surprised at the arrangement for Harry. I don't think he will like the sea."

"Umph! few do at first; but they take to it in time."

"I shall write to my uncle, and—"

"Too late," interrupted the man, "the bargain's struck."

"Bargain!" repeated Harold, indignantly.

"Sir Jasper has invoiced your cousin to this gentleman," meekly observed the clerk; "apprenticed him, I mean."

"Without consulting his inclinations?" demanded the former bitterly.

"Bah!" said Riddle, "inclinations! He has no right to such things. I heard the land-shark, the lawyer, you know, tell Sir Jasper that he was his lawful guardian, and could do with him as he pleased."

"I am in no position to dispute my uncle's will," observed Harold.

"I should think not, youngster—I should think not!" replied the fellow.

Mr John Ledger looked as if there was something nearly akin to bankruptcy—high treason, forgery, or some other dreadful crime—in supposing the possibility of such a thing. "Oppose the will of Sir Jasper Mansell." He questioned if the Bank of England and the Stock Exchange would venture on such a step.

"I must be off to-morrow," said the captain. "Where is the youngster? I should like to see him. One of my hard bargains, I suppose?"

"You can leave whenever you think proper, Mr. Riddle," observed Harold, firmly, "but my cousin does not quit Lowelstree till after my father's funeral. It is but a short respite," he added, "before separating from the friends who love him and the home of his childhood."

The ruffianly fellow muttered something about his time being valuable; then, turning suddenly short, demanded how he was to amuse himself in such a dog-hole as Lowelstree?

"Your own tastes will best suggest the means," answered the youth. "There is a tavern in the village."

"All right," said the ruffian. "When does the funeral take place?"

"In two days," answered our hero, in a voice trembling with emotion.

"On the third, then, I'll come for the youngster," replied Capt. Riddle; "and mind, no excuses then!"

It was a great relief to Harold when the speaker quitted the house; he looked after him with an expression of intense disgust.

"A rough man," said John Ledger, "a very rough one, but highly respectable; your cousin will learn his duty under him; Sir Jasper places great confidence in Capt Riddle."

"Has my uncle known him long?"

"To my certain knowledge, above twenty years."

Before seeking Harry, to inform him of the arrival of such strange visitors, Harold wrote a hasty note to his friend Tom, asking him to come directly to the rectory.

The above is all of this story that will be published in our columns. The continuation of it from where it leaves off here can be found only in the New-York Ledger, the great family paper, which is for sale at all the stores throughout the City and country, where papers are sold. Remember and ask for the New-York Ledger for next week, and in it you will find the continuation of the story from where it leaves off here.